CIRCULATION..
LAST WEEK:
110,000
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

The Greatest National Weekly Newspaper In the United States.

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Poetry.

THE TRUANT.

Naughty Willie ran away from his school the other day;
Into the cool, green woods he went, to loiter and play.
He waded in the running brook, and made a little boat,
And followed slowly in its wake to see how it would float.

He chased the squirrel, climbed the trees, and whiled the hours away,
Till deep'ning shadows thro' the woods proclaimed the close of day.
Then homeward, with reluctant feet, he wandered, filled with dread,
As thoughts of reckoning to come went flitting through his head.

Now, in his thoughtless wanderings, thro' the forest's welcome shade,
Far, far into its lonely depths, he heedlessly had strayed.
And ere its borders he had reached, the darkness came apace
And of the path that homeward led he could not find a trace.

As he wandered in the dark, beside a dismal marsh,
There came a voice from out its depths—the tones were coarse and harsh—
"Kodunk, kodunk, a runaway, a runaway, a runaway

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

A Moonshine Argument.

S. E. S., Carson City, Mich., writes: "With free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, would not there immediately spring up a demand for silver with which to pay mature debts and would not the scramble for silver with which to pay such debts be so immediate and so great as to at once cause the silver in a silver dollar to be worth as much as the gold in a gold dollar?"

We have answered this fallacy so often, in various ways, that we are weary of the repetition. No man could pay his debt with silver bullion. If a free coinage law was passed, every holder of bullion would rush it to the mint for coinage. Of course but a small part, comparatively, could be coined at once; but you will note that all the free silver bills which have been introduced carefully provide that the holders of bullion need not wait for coinage, but may deposit their bullion and receive silver certificates for as many dollars as it would make at 16 to 1. But you fail to see that the damage would be done before the government could get ready to coin the silver, and before the silver certificates could be engraved and printed. The very day that a free silver law would be passed, the silver dollar, the present silver certificates, the greenbacks, and the Sherman notes of 1890, as well as all national bank notes, would drop to the silver level. A dollar in any of them would be worth only as much as the market price of the silver in a silver dollar.

Do you suppose merchants and business men are fools? They would at once take advantage of the situation. You would go in to buy a pair of shoes. You would be told "the price is $2 in gold, or $8 in silver or paper." You would go in and ask for a dollar's worth of granulated sugar. "How do you wish to pay—in gold or not?" would be the question. If you said "gold," you would get 22 pounds; if you said greenbacks, or other paper money, or silver, you would get only 11 pounds. And so it would go everywhere.

Think a moment, and you will see the reason. The merchant paid gold value for his stock; his prices are based upon gold; and he would be a fool indeed if he would take silver or paper at gold prices, and thus sell his goods at half price. We wonder often why it is that people do not look at this question from the standpoint of everyday business rather than moonshine theories.

Ernest Seyd.

A. S. N., Gorin, Mo., and V. V. B., Charleston, Ark., inquire as follows—the latter being that of the last-named gentleman:

"The calamity howlers of this section are making a great ado about the part Ernest Seyd, a London banker, took in securing the so-called demonetizing act of 1873. They claim that he used a large amount of money to secure the passage of that bill. Is it not true that Mr. Seyd was a bimetallist, and wrote a book in advocacy of the same? And did not John Sherman denounce the charge as an unmitigated falsehood in reply to Senator Teller, on the floor of the Senate in 1893? And oblige a sound-money Democrat."

The above letter gives the salient facts as to Mr. Seyd. He was an English bimetallist, in favor of reaching it by international action. His efforts were against the dropping of silver as a money metal. He died a number of years ago.

Mr. Seyd was not in the United States at all during the Congress which discussed the coinage law of 1873. Some three years ago he published a letter fully exposing the falsehood of the charge that he acted as a bribe-giver, saying his father paid but one visit to America, and that was in 1856. The Blade published the letter at the time, and fully exposed the lying Populist story.

We wish our friends would push the inquiry among the men circulating such lies, as to why any one should use money for any such purpose? What profit could they or could they make out of it? Interest rates are lower in every financial center, than in 1873, as they have been for years. Drive these silly fellows into their holes.

Demonetizing Gold.

E. H. A., Simpson, Minn., writes: "If I understand you right, you say if we were to demonetize gold it would be of the same value as now. I can see if no flour were made from wheat, the demand would be lessened and prices go down. I suppose you will say gold is the standard of all other values. But what would be the consequence of making something else the standard, would not the depriving of gold of its chief use lower its price in the new standard?"

You fail into the common error of supposing that if a law demonetizing gold were passed, gold would cease to be used. This is an error. If every country now using gold were to stop its coinage and refuse all laws making it a legal tender, the commercial interests would use it just as much as ever. If the law making Christmas a legal holiday were repealed, do you think people would stop celebrating Christmas?

The use of gold as money antedated all laws. The preference for it over silver to-day is not because of any laws. It would be used just as much as now, were there no law on the subject whatever. In the early '50's, the lack of money in California and Utah led to private coinage of gold as was the case in North Carolina twenty years or more earlier. If the government would not coin gold, it would be coined by private parties. The use of gold as money is not because of the law, and the repeal of the law would not stop its use.

Silver Dollars Legal Tender.

S. G. S., Chillicothe, Mo., writes: "Relying on your answer to E. T. M., of Rich Hill, Mo., as to the legal tender of silver to any amount, I lost five dollars.

"The gentleman showed me 'The Coinage Laws of the United States,' prepared under the direction of the committee of Finance, of the United States senate, March 5, 1894, sec. 3,586, which reads: 'The silver coins of the United States shall be legal tender in all payments at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.' Please explain and oblige."

Well, why did you not read further? Sec. 3586 reads exactly as above, but it has been amended by later legislation. Look again in the volume which he showed you, page 59, and you will find sec. 3586. Immediately under that section it says:

"Note.—For succeeding legislation see—"

Under this are mentioned five acts amendatory, or additional to section 3586. The third one of these notes reads thus:

"Act of February 28, 1878. Restoring legal tender quality of silver dollars and directing its coinage and the issuance of certificates therefor."

Then turn over to page 61 of the same volume, and you will find the act of February 28, 1878, in full. The first section provides for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, and then goes on to say:

"Which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

That makes the silver dollar a full legal tender in any sum whatever.

Sec. 2 of the act says: "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

The effect of this section is to annul section 3586 so far as the silver dollar is concerned. Its provisions are still in force as to minor silver coin.

You can always depend on what The Blade states. We can not afford to mislead our readers. You won $5, instead of losing it, and should go at once and get it.

The Value of Onyx.

M. D. G., San Simon, Ariz., asks for the price of onyx. We presume he means for it as it comes from the mine. Who can furnish the desired information?

Cost of Gold Shipments.

F. W., Virginia, Nev., asks: "What is the cost of sending large sums of gold to England?"

It is stated the total cost, including packing in kegs, freight charges, etc., is about $1,000 for every million dollars.

West Point Cadetships.

L. J. P., Westport, Mo., asks: "Please inform me what it requires to enter West Point Military Academy? That is, both mental and physical examinations, the per cent that one has to make on each study, the kinds of studies, height, etc."

The first thing is to see when your district will be entitled to send a cadet to West Point. One cadet is allowed for each Congressional district, and one for each territory. As the course at the academy requires four years, of course one can be appointed from your district only every fourth year.

The Representative from your district is the power of appointing the cadet, so you will have to see him if you want the appointment.

Appointees must be not less than 17 nor more than 22. They must be free from every physical defect, as the physical examination is very rigid. They must also pass a severe examination in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history of the United States. For instance, your letter shows that you could not pass on spelling—a hint by which you should profit.

The course of instruction at the academy is very thorough, and largely mathematical and professional. The chief subjects taught are mathematics, French, Spanish, drawing, drill regulations of infantry, cavalry and artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international law, military law, civil engineering, military engineering, and the art and science of war.

Per cents figure very little in the examinations for entering. You must have a good knowledge of the subjects, not a mere remembering what a book says.

Miscellaneous.

J. F., Sterling Run, Pa.: We have not the vote on that measure.

"Curious," Blanchard, Mich.: The word "burlesque" is directly from the French "burlesque," Italian "burlesco," a derivative of the Italian word "burla," a jest, which is probably from the Low Latin word "burra."

P. P. H., Bangor, Mich.: The motto, "Tuebor," on the state seal of Michigan is Latin, and means "I will defend."

RECENT LITERATURE.

Latest Volumes to be Found on The Blade Book Table.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Dodd, Mead & Co., New York City, issue among their first books for autumn the following which will be found full of interest:

Our Common Speech, by Gilbert M. Tucker, is made up of six papers on topics connected with the proper use of the English language, the chances which that tongue is undergoing on both sides of the sea, and the labors of lexicographers to explain the meaning of the words of which it is composed. A bibliography gives completeness to the work and an index of the English words referred to particularly as examples is added.

The Elf Errant, by Maria O'Neill, is a delightful book of Irish fairy tales which cannot fail to win the good will of its young readers. It is charmingly illustrated with drawings by W. E. F. Britten upon China paper. It is well printed upon fine paper and prettily bound.

Another bright volume for the young people is Paddy O'Learey and His Learned Pig, by Elizabeth W. Champney, the author of Witch Winnie Books, The Vassar Girls, etc. It is told in a rollicking Irish style and Paddy becomes a real live personage to everybody. The far-famed Father Mathew figures prominently in the closing chapters, and the denouement is reached with a touch like the author of Handy Andy might have been proud of.

The Spirit of Judaism, by Josephine Lazarus, is an attempt to make the essential spirit of Judaism comprehensible to both Jew and Gentile. The phases of the question which she has handled in an expert and skilful manner, and as one who writes as a specialist from the inside, are respectively The Jewish Question, which is introductory; The Spiritual Ideal of Judaism; Old and New; The Claim of Judaism; The Task of Judaism; and an Epilogue, in which she explains and sums up her treatment of the subject. It is a work which by its energy, keenness and fine statement of the Jewish question should appeal to all earnest and thoughtful minds among us.

A beautiful edition of Goldsmith's play, She Stoops to Conquer, is also one of the best from this house. The illustrations are admirable, and paper, print and binding, leave nothing to be desired.

The Stark-Munro Letters, edited and arranged by A. Conan Doyle, purport to be a series of 12 epistles written by a young man to a former fellow-student. They are somewhat of a hodge-podge character, being about experiments and reflections principally upon surgery, put into the mouth of one Cullingworth, an athlete, at the University. The story told of the young doctor's struggles to gain fame and fortune is very interesting, though the volume will not add particularly to Mr. Doyle's fame.

Two pamphlet novels in Appleton's Town and Country Library are from well known and popular authors: Scylla or Charybdis? by Rhoda Broughton, and Out of Due Season, by Adeline Sergeant, the author of The Mistress of Quest, and others.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., of New York, have brought out Jack Alden, a story of adventures in the Virginia campaigns, by Maurice Thompson and Will Wood. Some of the scenes introduced are "unexaggerated recitals of real occurrences." As in all of Mr. Goss's stories, the characters are life-like, full of good humor, brave and honest. You see them as they live and move, as they expose their lives amid the perils of the battle-field, admirably drawn types of the rank and file which enlisted in the army under the noblest sense of self-sacrifice in the early days of the war.

The following are from D. Appleton & Co., New York City:

The Watter's Wou, by Bram Stoker, is a strongly written story of the sea in which the magnificent heroism of a girl is the means of saving several lives from a compleed sin, while her own goes out in the wild waters. The description of her fight with the perils which gathered around her is finely done and the story holds the reader from start to finish.

WHY THE COTTON WENT ASTRAY.

Agent and Watchman With Twins, and the Clerk a Single.

The following letter was attached to a West Shore claim for mis-shipment of a bale of cotton, and it explains itself:

"——— Station, Dec. 20, 18—.

"Dear Sir:—The day I received this cotton from the C. & L. road my wife had twins, and in the exsignment and blustering around, this bale got into another lot of cotton marked A. S. H. R., and that same night my watchman's wife had twins, and the next morning my billing clerk's wife had one only, and all our mother-in-laws was among us, and when we got done working with the children I could not find this bale of cotton to save my life. I do hope we will not have another storm of children any more during the cotton season. Please tell Mr. ——— not to be too hard on us, both of my children was girls and I am afraid I am going to have a hard time supporting them. Tell him to take the bale of cotton; the price will go up in a few days, and he will make money on it, but if he don't want it's wife to have twins get rid of the bale as soon as possible; but don't send it back this way any more. Yours, e.c.,

"———."

Tired Women

Should stop and consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness, languor and lack of ambition. Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. And yet there is no escape from the incessant round of care and toil. They must have strength. How shall it be given? By building up their systems through purified, enriched and vitalized blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them strength because it will make their blood pure and enable it to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment. It will create an appetite, tone the stomach and invigorate every organ. It is what tired women need.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It feeds the nerves on pure blood.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

SOMETHING ABOUT PIGEONS.

A FAD THAT IS GROWING IN GENERAL FAVOR.

Points to Distinguish the Different Popular Breeds.

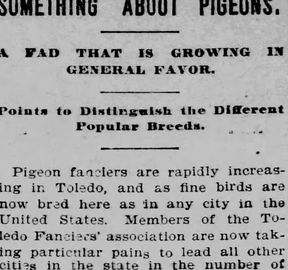
Pigeon fanciers are rapidly increasing in Toledo, and as fine birds are now bred here as in any city in the United States. Members of the Toledo Fanciers' association are now taking particular pains to lead all other cities in the state in the number of fine pigeons.

Looking at the many varieties of these pretty birds, it would hardly be believed that they all originated from accidental varieties of the common pigeon, isolated and carefully bred up to perfect types. From the pigeon Darwin has drawn some of his strongest arguments in favor of the origin of species by natural selection, and it was claimed some time ago that the link between the snake and pigeon was discovered in Kansas, in a skeleton

FANS.

form. A peculiarity of the pigeon is that it does not drink as other birds do but sticks its bill in the water and takes a long draught until it is satisfied. The pigeon that attracts so much attention at shows and fairs is an evidence of breeding up from the wild rock pigeon or biset, that lives in caverns and holes in rocks along coasts of the Mediterranean, Orkney Islands or Hebrides.

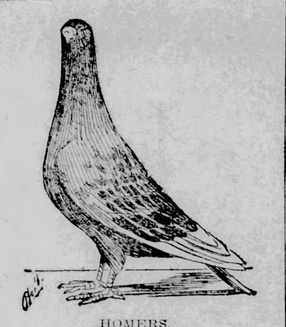
The fantails, or "fans," as they are called by fanciers, are a very handsome pigeon. They have a singular trembling, and with their tails flared out they have a delicate appearance that surpasses all other pigeons. There are two varieties—white and white with black head and tail. They are poor in flight and cannot stand up against a strong wind.



JACOBINS.

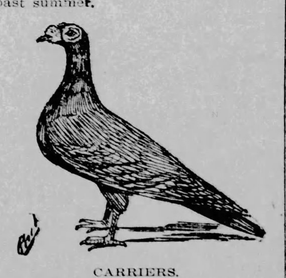
This pigeon is a favorite with many fanciers. It has a ruff of raised feathers, forming a kind of hood like that of a monk; it is small but very graceful, with white head, wings and tail and reddish-brown head, back and breast. Some prized specimens are white and others are known as the black variety.

The pouter receives its name from its faculty of inflating its oesophagus to an extent equal to the size of its body. It has handsome plumage, but on account of its being subject to disease and accidents, it is not held in so high esteem by many fanciers as other varieties. The prevailing color is reddish brown.



HOMERS.

These pigeons are so familiar to most people that they need no description. They are a strong, stocky, hardy bird; many of them not unlike the old-fashioned pigeons in plumage, although there are of some different plumage. Many of them have a dash of carrier blood. This variety of pigeon is now found on all Detroit & Cleveland Navigation company's boats, and a number of Toledo fanciers sent homers out on boats going to Monroe, Put in Bay and elsewhere during the past summer.



CARRIERS.

Ornithologists agree that this pigeon is derived from the stock of the domestic pigeon. It is larger than the common pigeon, measures about fifteen inches in length, and weighs about 1 1-4 lb. The neck is long, and the pectoral muscles large. An enpendage of naked skin hangs across its bill, and continues down on either side of the lower mandible. It has a very strong love for home. They can be trained to make flights of a thousand miles with certainty.

His Dream Book.

"Let me congratulate you on the success of your dream book," said Mr. Dukane to a rising young author.

"My dream book?" repeated the author in surprise.

"Well, I fell asleep while reading it and dreamed lots of things before I waked up."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Washing the Hands in Winter.

In winter cold water should be used sparingly. Its action roughens the skin unpleasantly. Tepid water with a very few drops of household ammonia and a good lather of castile or borax soap is advisable. If the hands are inclined to redness the trouble lies in the way of circulation, and slight gymnastics will relieve it.—New York Times.

Cattish.

The Thin One—I'd just like to see one of those bicycle fiends dare to run over me.

The Plump One—No fear of that, dear. There would be too much risk of a punctured tire.—Indianapolis Journal.

As Good as a "Swell's."

Boatman—Naw, mister, I can't let yer hev me boat just now. There's a heavy swell best comin' up.

'Arry—Swell be blowed! Ain't my money as good as his'n?—Pearson's Weekly.

Wifely Solicitude.

Watts—Does your wife ever object to your poker playing?

Potts—Oh, not violently. All she asks of me is that I will start for home as soon as I find myself a good winner.—Indianapolis Journal.

More Atrocities.

Village Butcher—I've neither a heart nor a liver left, ma'am. I've a leg and a bit of neck, and really that's about all. (Horror of old gentleman, who is behind the partition.)—New Budget.

LOVE'S SEASONS.

Full-flowered summer lies upon the land,
I kiss your lips, your hair—and then your hand
Slips into mine; lo, we two understand
That love is sweet.

The roseleaf falls, the color fades and dies;
The sunlight fades, the summer, birdlike, flies;
There comes a shade across your wistful eyes—
Is love so sweet?

The flowers are dead, the land is blind with rain;
The bud of beauty bears the fruit of pain—
Can any note revive the broken strain,
Is love so sweet?

The world is cold, and death is everywhere.
I turn to you, and in my heart's despair
Find peace and rest. We know through foul or fair,
That love is sweet.
—Pall Mall Budget.

A "POVERTY PARTY."

An Unique Way of Raising Money for a Church.

The Scotch Presbyterian church, located near Central Park, New York city, held a poverty party recently to raise funds, and the following from the New York Sun shows the modus operandi:

There were many who were inveigled into coming by their friends, and who came without a proper realization of the circumstances. One of these unfortunates was pounced upon by two committee girls, a short blonde and a tall brunette, who jammed him up in a corner to his intense surprise and consternation and proceeded to list him with pencil and paper.

"Scarfpin," began the blonde. "Five cents," and they both jotted it down, while the young man fingered the article uneasily.

"Patent leather shoes," added the brunette, looking at them with almost painful intensity. "Three cents."

"Linen collar," observed the short girl. "Five cents."

"What do you mean?" inquired the youth feebly.

"Why, you've got a collar on, haven't you?" demanded the little blonde.

"Of course, I have," replied the victim. "Is there anything the matter with it?"

"It's linen," said the brunette, conclusively. "Don't interrupt us, please. Have you any rings on your fingers?"

"No; nor bells on my toes," said the young man, beginning to pluck up courage a little. "What is this—a Mother Goose examination?"

"That's a watch you have on there," accused the blonde, ignoring the question. "Five cents."

"Not on your life," cried the victim. "That's no Waterbury."

"Put down ten cents for using slang, Nellie," cried the brunette, and both wrote it down, adding five cents for the chain.

"Eyeglasses, one cent," commented the short girl.

"But I haven't got any eyeglasses," said the urchin.

"Of course you haven't," was the calm reply; "if you had it would cost you three cents. Have you a dress suit on?"

"Yes," responded the youth, waxing sarcastic, "it's under this cutaway. I always wear a dress suit under a cutaway; makes it set so much better, you know. I've got a pair of rubber boots under my patent leathers, and an ulster wadded up between my shoulder blades, if that information is of any value to you."

"Ten cents for impertinence," observed the brunette cheerfully, and then they made out a bill and handed it to the unhappy youth, who had to pay it. After payment the itemized bill was pinned to his coat lapel, to be worn there throughout the evening for a certificate that he had been through the custom house.

Nearly all of the men came wearing loose cotton shirts, plain neckties, no jewelry or watches, and old boots, but none of them escaped entirely. For instance, one man who had arrayed himself with a strict regard for the exigencies of the occasion was tackled as he entered the door by a committee girl.

"Will have to tax you on your moustache," she announced.

"But you can't. I haven't got it," he persisted. "I had it shaved off on purpose."

"Men without moustaches, one cent with moustaches, three cents," said the inexorable tax gatherer, and then the caugat him on the eyeglass question. A little later on she pounced upon a fine-looking old gentleman with a beautiful white beard and gold-rimmed eyeglasses, who was explaining to the man at the door that he had never been to a poverty party before, and didn't know what it was like. The girl glided up to him, pencil in hand, and looked him over.

"Whiskers," she murmured softly.

"What?" exclaimed the old gentleman, starting violently.

"Whiskers, I said," proceeded the girl entering the item on her pad.

"Look here, young lady," said the old gentleman indignantly, "I didn't come here to be called Whiskers by a child young enough to be my granddaughter. Such impertinence!"

Away he stalked in high indignation, leaving the tax collector horrified; but he had gone only a few steps when another girl swooped down upon him, adding insult to injury with one word.

"Goggles," was the remark she shot at him as she entered it on her pad.

"Goggles," he repeated. "Well, upon my soul——" and there he stopped because language failed him.

"Well, of course I mean eyeglasses," said she apologetically. "It's down as goggles on the list. Gold-rimmed, too. Five cents."

Five minutes later the old gentleman was pathetically inquiring of one of the trustees whom he knew if it was considered Christian conduct to ridicule an old man on his personal appearance. When the state of the case was explained to him he went back and invited the two tax collectors, both of whom had been much dismayed at his conduct, to partake of refreshments at his expense.

Even he, however, got off easier than a very juvenile young person, the object of whose aberration was on the tax committee. To her he went immediately to be inventoried. When she had come about to the end of the list he asked, touching lovingly a soft shadow that lay upon his upper lip:

"What is the tax on moustaches?"

"Three cents," said the girl, adding consolingly, "but I guess one cent is the very most we ought to charge you on that count, Charley."

A supper was served, at regular prices, up stairs, and there was a concert and general merrymaking after it. Throughout this the tax committee was busy, hurrying about from place to place, and in suspicious cases entering charges of three cents for flirting, three cents for backbiting, and five cents per secret for telling secrets.

WELL KNOWN NAMES.

M. Sardou's income from royalties on his plays is computed to be $150,000 a year.

What chiefly strikes all those who come in contact with Lord Wolseley is said to be the confidence he has in himself.

The most enthusiastic woman horticulturist in Europe, is Miss Alice Rothschild, whose collection of roses alone is said to be worth $50,000.

The Jesuits have purchased the famous palace Mondragone, near Frascadi, Italy, from Prince Borghese, for $80,000. It will be used as an institute.

The sum paid in Paris to the Wagner family in royalties on the operas of that composer for this year up to the end of last month, amounted to $7,510.

Lady Haberton, inventor of the divided skirt, is said to have a new fad. She contends that female servants should wear knickerbockers, as such costumes facilitate movements.

In five weeks Mr. Morley Roberts wrote a novel of 80,000 words, revised one of 53,000, and in six succeeding days wrote six short stories aggregating 22,000 words. He did this in the lake district.

Patti's doings in Wales, at Craig-y-Nos, are old stories, but among her other charities to the Welsh it is not generally known that the railroad that she built to run from the castle to Swansea, is used by all who wish free of charge

THE WISDOM OF YOUTH.

"Prose tells things that are true right along just as they are, and poetry makes it up as you go along."

"A curcle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle."

"Things which are equal to each other are equal to anything else."

"The chief products of the United States is earthquakes and volcanoes."

"The rapids of the St. Lorrence is caused by the canoes of the Indians."

"In Austria the principal occupation is gathering Austrich feathers."

"The two most famous volcanoes of Europe are Sodam and Gomorrah."

"Climate lasts all the time, and weather only a few days."

"John Bunyon lived a life of scantity."

"John Locke's works are full of energy and lack no little want of thought."

"Julia Caesar was quite a military man on the whole."

"By the Salic laws no woman or descendant of a woman could occupy the throne."

"Columbus knew the earth was round because he balanced an egg on the table."

"Alfred the Great reigned 872 years; he was distinguished for letting some buckwheat cakes burn, and the lady scolded him."

If anything were needed to prove the absolute stupidity of the simultaneous repetition by the class of oral statements made by the teacher, as a substitute for teaching, the following should be conclusive: "John, give an example of a noun," said the teacher, and John, after meditating, gave "organ grinder." "Why?" "Because he's a person plays a thing." "Queen Mary married the Dolphin." "Mrs. Browning wrote poetry to the Pottery geese." This was not complimentary to the Portuguese nor to the teacher's method of teaching literature. "The organs of digestion are the stomach, liver, spleen, and utensils." "The heart is a comical shape bag." "The blood is purified in the lungs by inspired air."

Good teachers give their pupils every possible opportunity to use new words and give their own ideas of their meaning. Such exercises reveal the most extraordinary misconceptions sometimes. "What is gilt?" "Telling on another boy." "What is love?" "It's going errands," said little Mary. A poor boy was asked, "What is a gentleman?" "A fellow that has a watch and chain," he replied, adding, when he saw that his answer was not perfectly satisfactory, "and loves Jesus." He evidently thought the latter portion of his answer should atone for the weakness in the former part. A Sunday school child told her day-school teacher that "Missionaries are men who get money." "Epicure is a man who likes a good dinner." "Alias was a good man mentioned in the Bible." "Mediaval is a wicked man who has been tempted."

The word "lad" occurred in the primary reader. "What is a lad?" inquired the teacher. A very small girl answered: "A thing for courting with."

"Give the future of drink." "Present, he drinks; future, he will be drunk."

The plural of pillow?" "Bolster."

"Compare ill?" "Ill, worse, dead."

This recalls the answer of the boy who said: "Masculine, man; feminine, woman; neuter, corpse."

"What are the chief imports of Canada?" "Emigrants."

"Did you ever see an elephant's skin?" "Yes, sir." "Where?" "On the elephant," said the innocent youngster. "What is the difference between foot and feet?" "One feet is a foot, and a lot of foots is a feet," explained the young philosopher.

"How did that blot come on your copy book, Sam?" "I think it is a tear, Miss Wallace." "How could a tear be black, Sam?" "It must have been a colored boy who dropped it," suggested the reflective Samuel.

The teacher told her class that Charles II. was a Roman Catholic. Independent Lulu said she thought he was an Episcopalian. "Why, Lulu?" "Because we read that he did things that he ought not to have done, and left undone things he ought to have done."

"Would you believe that a star is bigger than the earth?" "No," said Chester; "if it was it would keep the rain off."

"What makes the tower of Pisa lean?" "The famine in the land."

"We can only hear sound, we cannot feel sound," said the teacher. "You can feel a sound thrashing, can't you?" asked Fred.

"What makes the ocean salt?" "Salt fish," answered reflective Donald.

"What does sea water contain besides sodium chloride?" "Fish, sir," said a boy who trusted to his shrewdness more than to preparation of his lessons.

The same boy, when asked to draw a picture of Jonah and the whale, drew the whale only. "Where is Jonah?" asked the teacher, sharply. "Inside the whale," said the imperturbable boy.

A MAMMOTH POTATO.

Colorado Boasts a Vegetable That Weighs Eighty-Six Pounds.

Colorado can make the boast of having one of the most curious freaks in the world. It is in a word the mammoth potato shown in the accompanying illustration. It was grown by J. B. Swan, of Loveland, and this huge vegetable is 28 inches long by 14 in diameter, and weighs 86 pounds and

AN 86-POUND POTATO.

10 ounces, which is equivalent to the weight of 11-2 honest bushels of ordinary potatoes. It belongs to the variety so appropriately christened Maggie Murphy, and has added another luster to that excellent brand.

The photograph of the monster was taken by A. H. Talbot, of Loveland, and was sent to Mr. Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange National bank, of New York, by a friend as an exhibit of the growing "wild and fuzzy West."

Five Button Kids.

Little Helen said to her mamma the other day: "I know two babies of the same age that are twins, and three are triplets; but what are four? Quadrupeds?"

In a certain little country town there is a family of the name of Button. It contains five children, who are known among their friends as "The Five-Button Kids."—New York Times.

Why He Was Mad.

"What's the matter, Rastus? You look angry."

"I is, suh. I is. Dat or'nary Col. Peppergrass done called me a niggah, suh."

"Well, Rastus, what are you?"

"I is a niggah, suh, an' dat's what done make me so mad, suh."—Harper's Bazar.

A Matter of Distance.

"Now, Max, what did you learn in school to-day?"

"I—I forget, papa."

"You forget. Why, look at Charley Hopkins. He remembers everything he learns at school."

"Oh, well, he ain't got so far to go to get home."—Fliegende Blaetter.

The Fad of Fads.

Trilby, bloomers and all other fads will soon give way to the long-haired athlete and his moleskin trousers. The best thing about it is that the game promises to be less objectionable this season than at any time during the past few years.—Philadelphia Record.

Withdrawing It.

"I will withdraw my suit," remarked young Jobson, as he counted up his cash and found that it corresponded with the sum on his pawn ticket."—Boston Home Journal.

"For years I had suffered from falling of the womb, inflammation of the stomach, and weakness of the female organs. "I used *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound, and found a perfect cure in it for these troubles." MRS. LIZZIE DeCLINE, 224 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

THE STORY OF CUBA.

The story of Cuba, as told in Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, is an instructive one:

In 1669 Morgan the buccaneer took Havana.

In 1762 the British captured Havana, which was foolishly restored to Spain by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

In 1843 the "Lone Star" society was formed for the acquisition of Cuba.

In 1850 a large body of Americans under Gen. Lopez landed to free Cuba, but was repulsed.

In 1851 Lopez tried it again, was defeated, captured, 50 of his followers shot and he was garroted at Havana.

In 1854 United States Envoys Buchanan, Mason and Soule recommended the purchase of Cuba, but the Spanish minister declared that the sale of Cuba would be "the sale of Spanish honor itself"—something that had not occurred to the American envoys.

In 1868 the Creoles, headed by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, rebelled.

In 1869 filibustering attack on Cuba was repelled.

In 1870 the United States declined to recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

The year 1871 is signalized by this ambiguous statement: "Insurrection subdued, but enduring; the volunteers very insubordinate; military despotism; occasional reign of terror; massacres. This was the year when Don Gonzalo Castanon was murdered by Cubans and eight students were shot at Havana for participating in the desecration of his tomb.

In 1872 the merciless war continued, no quarter being given on either side. Ditto in 1873, varied by the Virginius affair.

In 1874 Bascones defeated Marquis Santa Lucia and 5,000 insurgents at Naranjo.

The struggle continued through 1875-77.

In 1878 the end of the insurrection was announced. In June Campos and Jovellar entered Havana in triumph.

In 1879 another insurrection was started, lasting until December.

In September, 1880, Cuba was reported tranquil.

But there has never been tranquility in Cuba. Negro slavery was abolished, but coolie slavery has taken it place. Ignorance as dense as the almost impenetrable forest that covers 20,000,000 acres of Cuba rests upon the land. Not until education opens the intelligence of the people to the meaning and responsibilities of liberty is Cuba likely to profit by insurrection, which merely serve to exhibit the misery of the oppressed and the brutish natures of the Spanish oppressors.

Recognition of belligerent rights to the present insurrents will not aid them. Neither shall American intervention and acquisition of the right to govern and protect can help this wealthiest, most miserable island of the Western hemisphere.

DOWNFALL OF SPANISH FAMILIES.

One Great Mistake on the Part of Our Government.

Of the causes that in one generation led to the downfall and poverty of families possessing such fabulous wealth the land trouble must be admitted as chief, says Overland.

The foundation of these fortunes was in the great tracts of fertile soil obtained often from the government only for the asking; of the wilderness they were so anxious should be occupied the authorities were only too willing to make large concessions to would-be settlers of the better class.

Sometimes the gift was made with little or no legal contract, and generally the Mexican government was fatally lax in designating the boundary lines of her grants. The secularization of the missions increased the trouble a hundred fold, leaving so many leagues of the best lands with no owner save the poor Indian, whose rights, then as now, no one was bound to respect.

The years preceding the American occupation were a period of turmoil in the lonely province of the Pacific coast. The Californians, weary of misrule, wishing to be governed by one of themselves, quite regularly revolted and sent home the ruler foisted upon them by the home government.

There was a strong desire for a separation from Mexico, which had never done them justice though the leaders must have been aware that in such case their territory was too sparsely settled long to continue an independent state, and they must have felt the necessity of an alliance with some stronger power as an event that might occur in the near future.

Had our government then managed with more generosity and wisdom it is probable that this princely domain would have come to us peacefully with nothing but fraternal feelings on each side and this sensitive, hospitable people would have been spared the bitterness of defeat—a bitterness more galling to such a high-spirited, impulsive race than the more stolid Anglo-Saxon.

AUTUMNAL JOKELETS

In His Midst.

Mamma—Willie, where are those apples gone that were in the storeroom?

Willie—They are with the gingerbread that was in the cupboard.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

They Rarely Kill.

He (smoking)—And what is your opinion of the "deadly cigarette"?

She (looking him over)—They are not half as deadly as they ought to be.—Detroit Free Press.

A Stride to Freedom.

"Which," asked the unsophisticated young person, "which is the proper side of a horse for a lady to sit on?"

"Both," responded the severe young lady with the short hair and the sealbrown bloomers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the Lecture Room.

Prof. Colorz—In this prism blue predominates. Mr. Callow, what is the relative value of the blue and the red?

Callow (just waking up)—Why, the blue is twenty-five cents and the red is ten.—Syracuse Post.

A Fisherman's Compliment.

"Tommy," said the barefoot boy's parent, "what did the city gentleman say to you when you showed him all the fish you caught with nothin' but a bent pin and a piece o' twine?"

"He said I was a smart lad and would be President of the United States some day."—Washington Star.

Creates an Appetite.

"I was troubled with boils more or less for several years past, and have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used four bottles and it has entirely cured me. It also gave me a good appetite, and I have felt well ever since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mr. D. A. Walter, Claridon, O.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

ROYAL SURNAMES.

Edward I. of England, was Longshanks, on account of his extraordinary height. He is said to have been nearly seven feet in stature. Philippe V. of France bore the same title.

Solomon was called by the Jews of his time The White King, from the color of the robes he wore. The allusion made in the New Testament to the lily of the field, a white flower, in connection with Solomon, is thus made clearer.

Soliman I., Sultan of Turkey, was styled The Magnificent, on account of the splendor of his clothing. On state occasions he is said to have worn a million dollars' worth of diamonds.

Edward, the Saxon King of England, was designated The Confessor on account of his personal piety. After his death he was canonized and his shrine in Westminster Abbey is still an object of reverence. Once a year, on the feast of this saint, the Cardinal and Roman Catholic prelates and clergy of England are permitted to enter Westminster Abbey in procession, and before the shrine of St. Edward to hold a service of silent prayer.

Boniface I., the Roman pontiff, was designated The Saint. The same title of honor was bestowed on Boniface IV., Celestine I., Celestine V., David of Scotland, David of Wales, Eric IX. of Sweden, Ethelred I. of Wessex, Eugenius I., pontiff of Rome; Felix I., a pontiff; Ferdinand III. of Leon and Castile, Heinrich II. of Germany, Julius I., Pope of Rome; Kang-he, a Chinese Emperor; Ladislaus I. of Hungary, Leo IX., Pope of Rome; Louis IX. of France, in honor of whom the city of St. Louis is named; Martin I., Pope of Rome; Olaus II. of Norway, Stephen I. of Hungary, and several other kings and pontiffs.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to Put Up Ice.

J. A. K., Missouri:—It is not a very easy matter to keep ice in a house 10x10, 9 feet high, such as you have, that will last during the entire summer, unless all details for keeping are complete. It requires no elaborate work on a house to make it so that the ice will keep well. The body of ice in a house like yours is small, and likely to melt rapidly. You seem to have a good house, and it should keep ice as well as any house so small could keep it. The floor should be about a foot from the ground, with a floor of sufficient strength to support the ice. There should be small outlets for the water to pass out. When ice is 8 to 10 inches in thickness, saw it in blocks two feet one way by three the other. Put fully one foot of saw dust on the floor and pack the ice closely. It should not be packed so loosely that chipped or crushed may be thrown between the blocks. The blocks cut as above will pack snugly.

The walls 8 inches thick, packed with sawdust, are all right, but in packing the ice, there should be a space between the walls and the ice of say 12 to 15 inches. As the ice is packed fill the space between the walls with sawdust and tramp or tamp it well, so that it will be close. Fill the house to within two feet of the top, and finish out with sawdust to the roof. Ventilation is necessary, and this is best done by leaving an opening in each gable end near the roof. The method above named will keep ice as long as it possibly can be kept. As the ice is taken out, cover the ice that has been exposed in the house by covering it with sawdust. Ice should never be packed excepting when the weather is sufficiently cold, that there is no danger of its starting to honeycomb before packed. There should be but one door. The ventilator you have at the top, 12 inches square, is not so good as to have two openings of half the size at each end of the house.

Keeping Apples in Barrels.

L. B., Toledo:—Apples may be kept well in barrels during the winter by putting them in the barrel with an inch or so of chaff between the layers. There should be holes bored in the barrels so that air may pass in to keep the fruit from sweating. The barrels where there is no cellar

Talmage's Sermon.

"IS THINE HEART RIGHT," WAS THE TEXT.

His Words Appropriate for Any Time or Place.

New York, Oct. 7.—In his sermon for yesterday, Rev. Dr. Talmage speaks directly to the hearts of all who have not yet definitely accepted the free offer of salvation in Christ Jesus. The subject was: "A Point-Blank Question," the text being II. Kings x. 15, "Is thine heart right?"

With mettled horses at full speed, for he was celebrated for fast driving, Jehu, the warrior and king, returns from battle. But seeing Jehonadab, an acquaintance, by the wayside, he shouts, "Whoa! whoa!" to the lathered span. Then leaning over to Jehonadab, Jehu salutes him in the words of the text—words not more appropriate for that hour and that place, than for this hour and place, "Is thine heart right?"

I should like to hear of your physical health. Well myself, I like to have everybody else well; and so might ask, are your eyesight right, your hearing right, your nerves right, your lungs right, your entire body right? But I am busy to-day taking diagnosis of the more important spiritual conditions. I should like to hear of your financial welfare. I want everybody to have plenty of money, ample apparel, large store-house, and comfortable residence; and I might ask, are your business right, your income right, your worldly surroundings right? But what are these financial questions compared with the inquiry as to whether you have been able to pay your debts to God; as to whether you are insured for eternity; as to whether you are ruining yourself by the long-credit system of the soul? I have known men to have no more than one loaf of bread at a time, and yet to own a government bond of heaven worth more than the whole material universe.

The question I ask you to-day is not in regard to your habits. I make no inquiry about your integrity, or your chastity, or your sobriety. I do not mean to stand on the outside of the gate and ring the bell; but coming up the steps, I open the door and come to the private apartment of the soul, and with the earnestness of a man that must give an account for this day's work, I cry out, O man, O woman immortal, is thine heart right?

I will not insult you by an argument to prove that we are by nature all wrong. If there be a factory explosion, and the smokestack be upset, and the wheels be broken in two, and the engine unjointed, and the ponderous bars be twisted, and a man should look in and say that nothing was the matter, you would pronounce him a fool. Well, it needs no acumen to discover that our nature is all awist and askew and unjointed. The thing doesn't work right. The biggest trouble we have in the world is our outward life. I do not stop to discuss whether we all fell in Adam, for we have been our own Adam, and have all eaten of the forbidden fruit, and have been turned out of the paradise of holiness and peace; and though the flaming sword that stood at the gate to keep us out has changed position and comes behind to drive us in, we will not go.

The Bible accounts of us is not exaggerated when it says that we are poor and wretched and miserable and blind and naked. Poor; the wretch that stands shivering on our doorstep on a cold day is not so much in need of bread as we are of spiritual help. Blind: why, the man whose eyes perished in the powder blast, and who for these ten years has been feeling his way from street to street, is not in such utter darkness as we. Naked: why, there is not one rag of holiness left to hide the shame of our sin sick: why, the leprosy has eaten into the head and the heart and the hand and feet, and the marasmus of an everlasting wasting away has already seized on some of us.

But the meanest thing for a man to do is to discourse about an evil without pointing a way to have it remedied. I speak of the thirst of your hot tongue, only that I may show you the living stream that drops crystaline and sparkling from the Rock of Ages, and pours a river of gladness at your feet. If I show you the rents in your coat, it is only because the door of God's wardrobe now swings open, and here is a robe, white with the fleece of the Lamb of God, and of a cut and make that an angel would not be ashamed to wear. If I snatch from you the black, mouldy bread that you are munching, it is only to give you the bread made out of the finest wheat that grows on the celestial hills, and baked in the fires of the cross, and one crumb of which would be enough to make all heaven a banquet. Hear it, one and all, and tell it to your friends when you go home, that the Lord Jesus Christ can make us heart right.

Before we proceed to unfolding heart, let us see whether for the last ten, twenty, or forty years of life we have been going on in the wrong way, it is time that we turned around and started in the opposite direction. If we offend our friends we are glad to apologize. God is our best friend, and yet how many of us have never apologized for the wrongs we have done him!

There is nothing that we so much need to get rid of as sin. It is a horrible black monster. It polluted Eden. It killed Christ. It has blasted the world. Men keep dogs in kennels, and rabbits in a warren, and cattle in a pen. What a man that would be who would shut them up in his parlor. But this foul dog of sin and these herds of transgression, we have entertained for many a long year in our heart, which should be the cleanest, brightest room in all our nature. Out with the vile herd! Begone, ye befoulers of an immortal nature!

Turn out the beasts and let Christ come in! A heathen came to an early Christian who had the reputation of curing diseases. The Christian said: "You must have all your idols destroyed." The heathen gave to the Christian the key to his house, that he might go in and destroy the idols. He battered to pieces all he saw, but still the man did not get well. The Christian said to him: "There must be some idol in your house not yet destroyed." The heathen confessed that there was one idol of beaten gold that he could not bear to give up. After awhile, when that was destroyed, in answer to the prayer of the Christian, the sick man got well.

Many a man has awakened in his dying hour to find his sins all about him. They clambered up on the right side of the bed, and on the left side, and over the headboard, and over the footboard, and horribly devoured the soul.

Repent! he voice celestial cries,
Nor longer dare delay;
The wretch that scorns the mandate dies,
And meets a fiery day.

Again, we need a believing heart. A good many years ago a weary one went up one of the hills of Asia Minor, and with two logs on his back cried out to all the world, offering to carry their sins and sorrows. They pursued him. They slapped him in the face. They mocked him. When he groaned they groaned. They shook their fists at him. They spat on him. They hounded him as though he were a wild beast. His healing of the sick, his sight-giving to the blind, his mercy to the outcast silenced not the revenge of the world. His prayers and benedictions were lost in that whirlwind of execration: "Away with him! Away with him!"

Ah! it was not merely the two pieces of wood that he carried; it was the transgressions of the race, the anguish of the ages, the wrath of God, the sorrows of hell, the stupendous interests of an unending eternity. No wonder his back bent. No wonder the blood started from every pore. No wonder that he crouched under a torture that made the sun faint, and the everlasting hills tremble, and the dead rush up in their winding sheets as he cried: "If it be possible let this cup pass from me." But the cup did not pass. None to comfort.

There he hangs! What has that hand done that it should be thus crushed in the palm? It has been healing the lame and wiping away tears. What has that foot been doing that it should be thus lacerated? It has been going about doing good. Of what has the victim been guilty? Guilty of saving a world. Tell me, ye heavens and earth, was there ever such another criminal? Was there ever such a crime? On that hill of carnage that sunless day, amid those howling rioters, may not your sins and mine have perished? I believe it. Oh, the ransom that has been paid. Those arms of Jesus were stretched out so wide that when he brought them together again they might embrace the world. Oh, that I might out of the blossoms of the spring, or the flaming foliage of the autumn, make one wreath for my Lord! Oh, that all the triumphal arches of the world could be swung in one gateway, where the King of Glory might come in! Oh, that all the harps and trumpets and organs of earthly music might, in one anthem, speak of his praise!

But what were earthly flowers to him who walketh amid the snow of the white lilies of heaven? What were arches of earthly masonry to him who hath about his throne a rainbow spun out of everlasting sunshine? What were all earthly music to him when the hundred and forty and four thousand on one side, and cherubim and seraphim and archangels stand on the other side, and all the space between is filled with the doxologies of eternal jubilee the hosanna of a redeemed earth, the hallelujah of unfallen angels, song after song rising above the throne of God and of the Lamb? In that pure, high place, let him hear us. Stop! harps of heaven, that our poor cry may be heard. Oh, my Lord Jesus! it will not hurt thee for one hour to step out from the shining throng. They will make it all up when thou goest back again. Come hither, O blessed one; that we may kiss thy feet. Our hearts too long withheld, we now surrender into thy keeping. When thou goest back tell it to all the immortals that the lost are found, and let the Father's house ring with the music and the dance.

They have some old wine in heaven, not used except in rare festivities. In this world, those who are accustomed to use wine on great occasions bring out the beverage and say, "This wine is thirty years old," or "forty years old." But the wine of heaven is more than eighteen centuries old. It was prepared at the time when Christ trod the wine press alone. When such grievous sinners as we came back, methinks the chamberlain of heaven cries out to the servants, "This is unusual joy! Bring up from the vaults of heaven that old wine. Fill all the tankards. Let all the white-robed guests drink to the immortal health of those new-born sons and daughters of the God Almighty." "There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth," and God grant that that one may be you!

Again, to have a right heart it must be a forgiving heart. An old writer says, "To return good for evil is Godlike; good for good is man-like; evil for good devil-like." Which of these natures have we? Christ will have nothing to do with us as long as we keep any old grudge. We have all been cheated and lied about. There are people who dislike us so much that if we should come down to poverty and disgrace they would say, "Good for him! Didn't I tell you so?" They do not understand us. Unsanctified human nature says, "Wait till you get a good crack at him, and when at last you find him in a tight place give it to him. Flay him alive. No quarter. Leave not a rag of reputation. Jump on him with both feet. Pay him in his own coin—sarcasm for sarcasm, scorn for scorn, abuse for abuse." But, my friends, that is not the right kind of heart. No man ever did so mean a thing toward us as we have done toward God. And if we cannot forgive others, how can we expect God to forgive us? Thousands of men have been kept out of heaven by an unforgiving heart.

Here is some one who says, "I will forgive that man the wrong he did me about that house and lot; I will forgive that man who overreached me in a bargain; I will forgive that man who sold me a shoddy overcoat; I will forgive them—all but one. That man I cannot forgive. The villain—I can hardly keep my hands off him. If my going to heaven depends on my forgiving him, then I will stay out." Wrong feeling. If a man He at me once, I am not called to trust him again. If a man betray me once, I am not called to put confidence in him again. But I would have no rest if I could not offer a sincere prayer for the temporal and everlasting welfare of all men, whatever meanness and outrages they have inflicted upon me. If you want to get your heart right, strike a match and burn up all your old grudges and blow the ashes away. "If you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly father forgive you for your trespasses."

An old Christian black woman was going along the streets of New York with a basket of apples that she had for sale. A rough sailor ran against her and upset the basket, and stood back expecting to hear her scold frightfully, but she stooped down and picked up the apples and said, "God forgive you, my son, as I do." The sailor knew the meanness of what he had done, and he felt in his pocket for his money, and insisted that she should take it all. Though she was black, he called her mother, and said, "Forgive me, mother, I will never do anything so mean again." Ah! there is a power in a forgiving spirit to overcome all hardness. There is no way of conquering men like that if bestowing upon them your pardon, whether they will accept it or not.

Again, a right heart is an expectant heart. It is pior business to be building castles in the air. Enjoy what you have now. Don't spoil your comfort in the small hours because you expect a larger one. Don't fret about your income when it is three or four dollars per day because you expect to have, after awhile, ten dollars per day; or ten thousand a year because you expect it to be twenty thousand a year. But about heavenly things, the more we think the better. Those castles are not in the air, but on the hills, and we have a deed of them in our possession. I like to see a man all full of heaven. He talks heaven. He sings heaven. He prays heaven. He dreams heaven. Some of us in our sleep have had the good place open to us. We saw the pinnacles in the sky. We heard the click of the hoofs of the white horses on which victors rode, and the clapping of the cymbals of eternal triumph. And while in our sleep we were glad that all our sorrows were over and burdens done with the throne of God grew whiter and whiter and whiter, till we opened our eyes and saw that it was only the sun of earthly morning shining on our pillow. To have a right heart you need to be filled with this expectancy. It would make your privations and annoyances more bearable.

In the midst of the city of Paris stands a statue of the good but broken-hearted Josephine. I never imagined that marble could be smitten into such tenderness. It seems not lifeless. If the spirit of Josephine de Beauharnais could, the soul of the empress has taken possession of this figure. I am not yet satisfied that it is stone. The puff of the dress on the arm seems to need but the pressure of the finger to indent it. The figures at the bottom of the dress, the ruffle at the neck, the fur lining on the dress, the embroidery of the satin, the cluster of lily and leaf and rose in the hand, the poise of her body as she seems to come sailing out of the sky, her face calm, humble, beautiful, but yet sad—attest the genius of the sculptor and the beauty of the heroine he celebrates. Looking up through the rifts of the coronet that encircles her brow, I could see the sky beyond, the great heavens where all woman's wrongs shall be righted, and the story of endurance and resignation shall be told to all ages.

The rose and the lily in the hand of Josephine will never drop their petals. Believe not the recent slanders upon her memory. The children of God, whether they suffer on earth, in palaces or in hovels, shall come to that glorious rest. Oh, heaven, sweet heaven! at thy gate we set down all our burdens and griefs. The place will be full. Here there are vacant chairs at the hearth and at the table, but there are no vacant chairs in heaven. The crowns all worn; the thrones all mounted. Some talk of heaven as though it were a very handsome church, where a few favored spirits would come and sit down on costly-cushioned seats all by themselves, and sing psalms to all eternity. No, no. "I saw a great multitude that no man could number standing before the throne. He that met me with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and it was twelve thousand furlongs"—that is, fifteen hundred miles—in circumference. Ah! heaven is not a little colony, at one corner of God's dominion, where a man's entrance depends upon what kind of cloths he has upon his back, but a vast empire. God grant that the light of that blessed world may shine upon us in our last moment.

The first time I crossed the Atlantic, the roughest time we had was at the mouth of Liverpool harbor. We arrived at nightfall, and were obliged to be there till the morning, waiting for the rising of the tide, before we could go up to the city. How the vessel pitched and writhed in the waves! So, sometimes, the last illness of the Christian is a struggle. He is almost through the voyage. The waves of temptation toss his soul, but he waits for the morning. At last the light dawns, and the tides of joy rise in his soul, and he sails up and casts anchor within the veil.

Is thy heart right? What question can compare with this in importance? It is a business question. Do you not realize that you will soon have to go out of that store, that you will soon have to resign that partnership, that soon among the millions of dollars' worth of goods that are sold, you will not have the handling of a yard of cloth, or a pound of sugar, or a penny-worth of anything; that soon, if a conflagration should start at Central Park and sweep everything to the Battery, it would not disturb you; that soon, if every cashier should abscond, and every insurance company should fail, it would not affect you? What are the questions that stop this side of the grave, compared with the questions that reach beyond it? Are you making losses that are to be everlasting? Are you making purchases for eternity? Are you jobbing for time, when you might be wholesaling for eternity? What question of the store is so broad at the base and so altitudinous, and so overwhelming, as the question, "Is thy heart right?"

Or is it a domestic question? Is it something about father, or mother, or companion, or son, or daughter, that you think is comparable with this question in importance? Do you not realize that by universal and inexorable law all these relations will be broken up? Your father will be gone, your mother will be gone, your companion will be gone, your child will be gone, and then this supernal question will begin to harvest its chief gains, or deplore its worst losses, roll up into its mightiest magnitude, or sweep its vast circles.

What difference now does it make to Napoleon III. whether he triumphed or surrendered at Sedan? Whether he lived at the Tuileries ar at Chislehurst, whether he was Emperor or exile? They laid him out in his coffin in the dress of a field marshal. Did that give him any better chance for the next world than if he had been laid out in a plain shroud? And soon to us what will be the difference, whether the world we rode or walked, were bowed to or maltreated, were applauded or hissed at, were welcomed in or kicked out, while laying hold at every moment of the great future and building in all the splendor or grief, and overarching and undergoing all the time and all eternity, is the plain, simple, practical, thrilling, agonizing, overwhelming question, "Is thy heart right?" Have you within you a repenting heart, an expectant heart? If not, I must write upon your soul what George Whitefield wrote upon the window pane with his diamond ring. He talked in an elegant house over night, but found that there was no God recognized in that house. Before he left his room in the morning with his ring he wrote upon the window pane, "One thing thou lackest." After the guest was gone, the housewife came and looked at the window and saw the inscription and called her husband and children and God through that ministry of the window glass, brought them all to Jesus. Though you may to-day be surrounded by comforts and luxuries, and feel that you have need of nothing, if you are not the children of God, with the signet ring of Christ's love, let me inscribe upon your souls, "One thing thou lackest!"

Worthy Your Confidence.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a tumor, cause a humor to settle in the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption. Whatever it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.

The Texas Smile.

The bursting bolls are making the Texas cotton fields beautiful, the crop makes music when the breezes kiss it, the fattening hogs grunt in satisfaction as they wallow in the mudholes, the beeves are rolling fat, the watermelons are luciously sweet, the oysters are only two days off, the fish bite rapidly and the jug is full of bait. Glorious old Texas.—Galveston News.

Enough to Drive a Man to Drink.

In England there are 70,000 girls engaged in public houses and drinking bars.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Good Old Times.

"It's all right," said Meandering Mike, "ter talk about things bein' so fine but gimme de good old times."

"But everybody says dese is good times," said Plodding Pete.

"Yes, dere's de trouble. What I'm heartsick fur is de days when, ef ye told a man ye was huntin' work, he didn't go an' show some place where ye could find it."—Washington Star.

The Way He Did It.

Bob—How the dickens is Charlie Hardup always able to wear the very latest style of silk hat?

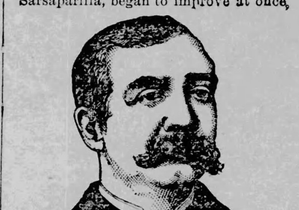
Rob—He always puts his silk hats away when they go out of fashion; and, in less than two years, they come in style again.—Exchange.

OVERWORK
—INDUCED—
Nervous Prostration

Complete Recovery by the Use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a decline. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,



and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been fatherless to-day had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much."—H. O. HINSON, Postmaster and Planter, Kinard's, S. C.

Ayer's THE ONLY Sarsaparilla

RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

AYER'S Pills Save Doctor's Bills.

baby growth

The baby's mission is growth. To that little bundle of love, half trick, half dream, every added ounce of flesh means added happiness and comfort! Fat is the signal of perfect health, comfort, good nature, baby beauty.

Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, is the easiest fat-food baby can have, in the easiest form. It supplies just what he cannot get in his ordinary food, and helps him over the weak places to perfect growth.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York. 50c. and $1.00

WHERE WE ALL HAVE BEEN.

Oh, I know of a land where we all have been,
Yet never may go again,
Though we're women as brave as ever were seen,
Or the biggest and strongest of men.

In this wonderful land of which I sing
We never knew toil or care;
For some one stood ready to fetch and bring,
And we were the rulers there.

Though we wore no crowns of gold or flowers,
We were kings and queens by right;
And the homage of love was always ours
From our subjects day and night.

Our royal robes were woven with care,
Our beds were silken and soft,
We lived in ease and luxury there,
And we rode in our carriages oft.

Whatever we did the livelong day,
We were watched by admiring eyes;
And whatever we said or didn't say,
We were thought to be wondrous wise.

And no matter how peevish or cross we grew,
Or what tyrants we became,
There was one, at least, who loved us so true
That she worshiped us just the same.

And if we were ill, or beset by fears,
She would tend us with gentlest hand;
And soothe us by crooning sweet songs in our ears
For we lived in Babyland.

O God, forgive us our tyranny there,
And reward, where'er they may be,
The patient and loving souls whose care
Was ours in our infancy!
—Julia Anna Wolcott, in Congregationalist.

THE NEW WOMAN PICTURED.

Composite Picture Embracing Features of a Dozen Reformers.

Herewith is presented a picture of the new woman, the well-worn phrase being used rather in a Pickwickian sense, as none of the women whose features are included can fairly be called new so far as years are concerned. In the matter of representing the advanced ideas of the sisterhood all are new, the name of each being known wherever the English language is spoken. The composite face is a strong one, which is not to be wondered at, considering that it embraces features of the following famous women: Frances E. Willard, Elizabeth

COMPOSITE PICTURE OF THE NEW WOMAN.

Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lady Henry Somerset, Annie Besant, Anna Shaw, Belva A. Lockwood, Mary E. Lease, Lillie Devereux Blake, Sarah Grand, Mary Livermore and Mrs. E. B. Grannis. These women believe that nature fully intended the female sex to be equal in all respects with the male, and they have devoted lifetimes in the effort to make others, especially the men, believe so, too. These women believe that, as they constitute quite an essential element in a world which is kept peopled by a reproduction of the species, they should have just as much to say about governing themselves, just as many opportunities for mental advancement and for earning a living, as men. The do not totally disapprove of the "old" woman, the woman who nursed you when you didn't know where on earth you were or what business you had there, the woman who soothed you when you were consumed with the agony of cutting your first teeth, the woman who has been and will be your refuge through life. The most utter novice in composite matters of this sort will detect at once the intellectual features that make the countenance of Mrs. Stanton instantly attractive, mingled with the resolution and enterprise of that forceful Western citizen, Mrs. Lease. The picture is printed only to show what an intellectual looking person the new woman is, and what little chance there is, judging from facial indications, that she will ever languish in the royal struggle for the liberty of her sex.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE SPANISH J.

A Chicago Man Had a Hard Time Pronouncing It.

Five Chicagoans, says the Daily News of that city, arrived at Albuquerque, N. M., one day late in August. They were taken in charge by Frank Blake, a Chicago boy who has lived in the west for some years, and were soon shown all the sights of the quaint old town. As they walked along the principal street Mr. Jamison locked up at a building and remarked: "El Jornada hotel; nice building."

"Yes," said Blake. "But you must pronounce it right. It is El Hornada in the Spanish tongue. J is always H out here."

"That so?" answered Jamison. "Funny custom. What's this church here—the cathedral of San Juan?"

"San Huan," corrected Blake. Mr. Jamison loked pained, but accepted the correction. A moment later he broke out again. "What's this? La Jolla?" "La Holla," spoke the ready mentor by his side and Jamison's eyes began to roll. So it went through the whole town. Blake correcting Jamison at every turn. When they all got back to the hotel Jamison had a strange, drawn expression on his face, but nobody paid much attention to him. He went into the dining-room and called a waiter.

"Bring me," said Mr. Jamison in slow, measured accents, "some frieas seed hack-rabbit, with apple helly, and let me have a mint hulep before the meat, please."

The waiter stared at him and somebody at the next table snickered. That was the last straw. The Chicago man sprang to his feet ablaze with indignation. "By hingo," he thundered, "what infernal hackass dares criticise by Spanish hargon? By the great humping Hudas, I'm Him Hamison, of Hackson boulevard and I'll give some of you fellows a swirt holt in the haw in about four seconds! Oh, yes, I suppose you think this is a figantic hoke, but I don't! You're having lots of hoy with me, but I'll come over there and hoin in this hovial hamboree in about half a hiffy if you don't quit your hoshing! I'm no hay and I didn't come from New Hersey! If my friend Heorge Henney of the Marquette Club was here we'd do some huggling with you hackals, and don't you forget it—"

Here the waiters and the rest of the Chicago delegation dragged Mr. Jamison away. He recovered under careful nursing but made all haste to get out of New Mexico as soon as he could catch a train.

NOVEL DESK FURNISHINGS.

The Wealthy Girl Has Them Made, Paying an Exorbitant Price.

If she happens to be a young person with wealth at her command all the furnishings for her desk should be made to order. In this way she can show her originality, and also have her desk appointments blend with the color decorations of her room.

Inkstands and pen trays of Dresden china are still the vogue. They may be made to order for $10 in almost any design and coloring. For young girls the forget-me-not pattern is dainty, also vines of pink rosebuds. In a green and white room it is effective to have the desk furnishings in white Dresden china, scattered with four-leaf clovers.

Many of the latest desk furnishings are in Bohemian glass. Those in leather are stylish, and perhaps the most durable. When leather is used it is usually mounted in gold or silver.

Underhand Competition.

There is no possibility of shaking the reputation of SOZODONT by underhand competition; still it is deemed advsable to recommend wariness to the purchaser, as inferior articles are sometimes recommended as the equal of or resembling this sterling tooth beautifier and preservative.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 8, OCTOBER 20, 1895.
Ruth's Choice.

Golden Text: Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.—Ruth 1:16.

LESSON TEXT.
(Ruth 1:14-22.)

14. And they lifted up their voice, and wept again: and Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth clave unto her.

15. And she said, Behold, thy sister in law is gone back unto her people, and unto her gods: return thou after thy sister in law.

16. And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.

17. Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.

18. When she saw that she was steadfastly minded to go with her, then she left speaking unto her.

19. So they two went until they came to Bethlehem. And it came to pass, when they were come to Bethlehem, that all the city was moved about them, and they said, Is this Naomi?

20. And she said unto them, Call me not Naomi, call me Mara: for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me.

21. I went out full, and the Lord hath brought me home again empty: why then call ye me Naomi, seeing the Lord hath testified against me, and the Almighty hath afflicted me?

22. So Naomi returned, and Ruth the Moabitess, her daughter in law, with her, which returned out of the country of Moab: and they came to Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest.

Illustrative Applications.

Orpah kissed her mother-in-law; but Ruth clave unto her (v. 14). To have a part with the Lord's people, you must join yourself with the Lord's people. It is not enough to send a barrel of apples or a load of wood to the minister. That is all very well in its way; it goes to show your kindly spirit, and your general interest in the minister and the cause he stands for; but it doesn't in itself make you a Christian. If you would get a share with the people of God, you must decide once for all to be one with the people of God. You must not be contented with saying kindly words to them or about them, or in making little gifts or larger ones for their benefit. You must be one of them and stick to them. You must quit Moab and set your face Israel-ward.

Whither thou goest, I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me (vs. 16, 17). To join the Lord's people includes the idea of being one of the Lord's people. And to be one of the Lord's people is to accept the lot of the Lord's people for always and in all things. Ruth, rather than Orpah or Sapphira, is to be our pattern in sharing with the people of God. It is not enough to go to the borders of our land and then kiss the Zionward traveler good-by. Nor is it sufficient to put part of our possessions into the common stock, and hold back the rest. Unless we are wholly the Lord's, there is not enough of us in the Lord's service to be of any particular account. A Moabite can join Israel, but not without quitting Moab, and accepting the lot of the Israelite.

When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was moved about them (v. 19). A new comer into the fold of the Good Shepherd never fails of a welcome from the rest of the flock. We have the best of reasons for believing that even the angels in heaven rejoice over one repentant sinner, one willing-hearted refugee from Moab, and that for the time being that one convert centers more of angelic interest than any ninety and nine of those who were safe before. And so it is in the church assembly below. Every loving follower of Jesus has his heart gladdened by the sight of one new convert standing, or kneeling, before God in the presence of the congregation, to confess faith in the only Saviour, and to promise unfailing allegiance to him. Have you had that welcome yourself? If not, why not? If you have had it, see to it that you don't fail in extending it to others.

The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. . . . The Almighty hath afflicted me (vs. 20, 21). "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." "In the world ye shall have tribulation." Whoever comes into the circle of the Lord's loved ones, must expect to have things look dark to him at times. The Lord's ways are not as our ways. What the Lord does we know not now; but we shall know hereafter. Just as surely as we cast in our lot with the people of God, and receive a greeting from them, just so surely must we look for oppressing and saddening surroundings and experiences; and just so surely shall we be tempted to question and distrust the loving care and tenderness of our God, when we have no reason to do so.

And they came to Beth-lehem in the beginning of barley harvest (v. 22). "All things work together for good to them that love God." Trials and joys have alike their part in the plan of God in behalf of those who are dear to him. And his providences are so arranged that they could not be bettered for the truest welfare of those who trust him. There does not seem to have been any planning on Naomi's and Ruth's part to reach Bethlehem "in the beginning of barley harvest." But everything for their future seems to have hinged on the fact of their reaching there—empty-handed and sad hearted—at just that time of the year. If Elimelech or Chilion had left "a handsome property" to Naomi or Ruth, the widows would probably have continued to live in Moab; or if they had moved over to Bethlehem they would have set up a separate establishment, and future generations would not have been likely to know anything about them. But it was because those destitute and disconsolate women came into Bethlehem weeping, and had no property to "support" them, only the Lord's arm to lean on, that Ruth started out into the barley field to glean a scanty living for herself and mother-in-law. And because all this "happened"—in the Lord's plan—in just this way Ruth the widowed Moabitess came to be the ancestress of David and of David's Greater Son and stepped into history and immortal fame; and on this account you and I and millions of others hold her in loving reverence, and are making her life and character a lesson for our good and the good of others, to-day. Doesn't the Lord know what is best for his dear ones? Ought we to have any farther doubt on this point—H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

FOR A NERVE TONIC

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. W. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, O., says: "Can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic."

ECHOES OF A SUMMER.

Jack Potts—Making love is a good deal like playing cards.

Miss Finkm—How so?

Jack Potts—There's a lot in knowing what a hand is worth.—Life.

"But why have you thrown George over?"

"Oh, I hate him! The other evening he asked me if he might give me a kiss, and because I said 'No,' he didn't."—Sketch.

"That's a very blurred picture you carry in your watch."

"Yes; it's a complete photograph of my summer engagements."—Life.

"Maude, I—I have something to say to you—but I—I am really afraid to say it."

"Well, wait a minute; I'll tell my brother Willie to bring you a pail of sand, Willie!"—Harper's Magazine.

She (coldly)—I hardly know how to receive your proposal. You know I am worth a million, of course.

He (diplomatically)—Yes; worth a million other girls.

She (rapturously—Oh, Jack!—Truth.

"I wash I had a place in your heart," said the summer young man.

"Yes?" said the summer girl.

"Yes, indeed. It is so delightfully cold."—Indianapolis Journal.

"They may call me a flirt, Jack, and try to run me down, but certainly no one ever accused me of smoking."

"No; only your eyes light up pretty often."—Harper's Bazar.

An Old Custom.

Taking off the hat or cap as a sign of reverence or respect was mentioned in the time of Caesar.

There are two classes of bicycles—

COLUMBIAS

and others

Columbias sell for $100 to everyone alike, and are the finest bicycles the world produces. Other bicycles sell for less, but they are *not* Columbias.

POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

You See Them Everywhere

QUEER BANKING METHODS.

Business is Transacted in a Novel Manner at French Banks.

We had to make our way through a crowd occupying a large room or small hall in which business was conducted. This hall was filled with people, some of whom were there to look after their own or other people's affairs, and others of whom had obviously dropped in for a casual chat. Almost all were smoking cigarettes, an amusement which they shared with a good many of the bank clerks. When we got through this crowd my friend and host presented his check at a guichet. The man behind the guichet gave him a metal disk stamped with a number. Armed with this my friend made his way to another guichet, behind which stood not a clerk but an ordinary porter wearing the livery of the bank. This porter had his hands full of similar metal disks. After a weary waiting he called out the number—say 302—on my friend's disk.

Then my friend advanced, identified his check by another number obtained at the first guichet and then received his money not in the currency or form which he wished for, but in such shape as the porter had at hand to dispense from the authorities above him. Then some of the notes being only locally negotiable, my friend had to go to a third guichet to see if they could be changed into negotiable notes. On occasions this is impossible, and the unfortunate holder of the check has either to leave part of the money he has come for until a favorable opportunity or accept what he can get on the chance of paying it away, or getting it changed, or both, with some of his tradespeople. Beyond this there is no clearing-house system; each bank makes a charge for cashing a check on another bank, and these charges practically swallow up the tiny amount of interest nominally allowed on a constant balance. And this is how the daily routine of banking is conducted in the first bank of Marseilles.—Longman's Magazine.

STRAIGHT FROM PARIS.

The Latest Effects in Swell Walking Gowns.

The latest fall walking costumes designed to be worn before a winter coat is necessary are quite elaborate creations. A gown straight from Paris is made with a full skirt and coat waist.

Soft brown Zibeline cloth is used for the skirt and sleeves. The coat is of Amaryells velvet, which is the new name for pinkish mauve. It has an elaborate vest of jet over Amaryells silk, a stock collar of the velvet and peculiar shaped tabs, which are fastened to the sleeves. The skirt is made over a silk foundation and has but a few inches of stiffening around the bottom.

New Cure—Kidney and Bladder Disease.

If you are a sufferer from kidney or bladder diseases, pain in back or rheumatism, you should send for the new botanic discovery Alkavis, which will be sent you free by mail postpaid, by the Church Kidney Cure company, 418 Fourth ave., New York. Alkavis is certainly a wonderful remedy, and you should try it, as it is offered you free.

WOULDN'T MARRY A SMOKER.

How a Cigar Broke Off a Wedding in New York.

The discovery of a cigar in a bridegroom's pocket has caused the indefinite postponement of a marriage ceremony, which was about to be solemnized at Oneonta, this state, says the New York Herald. When Frank Parks sought the hand of Miss Jennie Titus in marriage several months ago the young lady consented on condition that Parks, who was inveterate smoker, should, from that date, discard the use of tobacco in every form. It was a difficult matter for the ardent wooer to take such a pledge, but rather than have his suit denied he destroyed his stock of smoking utensils in the presence his affianced and promised the young lady that he would be a total abstainer in the future. The young pair drove to a neighboring village to have the marriage ceremony performed and as Parks assisted Miss Titus from the carriage she suddenly spied a cigar in his pocket.

"What does this mean, Frank?" exclaimed the bride, snatching the cigar and hurling it away, her face flushed with anger.

"I—I will tell you all about it later," stammered the perplexed bridegroom. "A friend gave it to me and I——"

"No further explanation is necessary," interrupted the bride. "Drive me home at once and then you go your way. You have broken your pledge and I have fortunately discovered it in time."

The disappointed pair retraced their journey, while Parks begged to be forgiven and restored again to favor, but to no effect, and Miss Titus returned to her home and Parks left for parts unknown.

Sure Thing.

"What is the name of that new thing on your head?" asker Mr. Oldhusband, as his wife pranced before him with a new hat on.

"This, dearest, is named the 'Defender,'" answered Mrs. Oldhusband, sweetly; "and it has its jibtopsails up, its balloon sails set, and is all ready to run in the teeth of any gale ever experienced."

"H'm! Perhaps, since you're so glib in the use of nautical phrases, you can tell me where I come in," pursued Mr. O.

"Well," said his wife, "when the bill comes in you'll be a wreck!"

FASHION'S LATEST.

About Bonnets, Shoes, Gloves, Veils and Fans.

Referring to hats—a subject always dear to the feminine heart—the popularity of the bell-shaped sailor is something extraordinary. Of course, everybody wears them, and for that reason they have become common; yet the style is so universally becoming that it is difficult to relinquish it. In fact Parisian milliners declare that the popular shape is already made in felt, and that these pretty bell-shaped sailors will be worn throughout the autumn. I saw a pretty one yesterday in black, trimmed with bunches of red cherries and scarlet velvet ribbons.

Flowers, as well as feathers, appear on the winter bonnet, but in making a choice one must consider exactly what wear will be given to the bonnet and whether bright-hued blossoms will harmonize with the hour and the toilette. The style of coiffure has much to do with the arrangement of the bonnet on the head. If the hair is parted the bonnet is placed a little further back than it is if either a pompadour or a bang is worn.

In veils the only thing worth chronicling is that white veils are more fashionable than ever. These range

STYLISH CAPOTE.

from the filmy bridal tulle, drawn over the face in misty folds, to the superb veil of real lace, which is just now the most expensive feature of the large picture hat. By the way, do the fair women of New York know that blue veils are adorably becoming?

In gloves, shoes, hosiery and other small adjuncts, except belts, which, by the way, are anything but small, there is nothing new under the sun—not even in Paris—just yet.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

Union Alabamian Reunion.

Editor Camp Fire:—On August 22 and 23, 44 of the 1st regiment Alabama Union veteran soldiers met at Lynn, Winston county; Lieutenant Jer

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 110,000

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have a very large number of three months' subscribers whose terms expire during October. To them we have sent a proposition for renewal for one year, which is the most remarkable as to terms that The Blade or any other newspaper ever made.

We hope that without exception every short time subscriber will accept this and send in his renewal. And it will be very remarkable if all do not. For, as stated above, the terms offered are so liberal that no one will resist, and we believe such terms will never be offered again by any newspaper.

A SPECULATIVE CRAZE.

A mania for speculation in the stocks of South African and Australian mines has taken possession of the European people and London, Paris and Berlin, are the centers. It promises to develop into the wildest speculative era within this century. At times a mental epidemic seems to seize people, of which the "tulip craze" in Holland, the "Mississippi scheme" of George Law, and the railway craze in England promoted by Hudson, are examples that will occur to every one.

The present fever of speculative excitement in Europe threatens to be greater than any of those named. It first began in South Africa gold and diamond stocks, which are collectively termed "Kaffirs" on European exchanges; but it has extended to Australian gold mining stocks as well. Of course, it started in the payment of enormous dividends by some profitable mines. During the last week in September two or three companies declared dividends of 500 per cent, and many others pay 30 or 40 to 100 per cent. Such profits of these started the speculative fever, and it will run its course.

The transactions in "Kaffirs" far exceed in amount those in all other stocks combined, and the price of them goes upward by leaps and bounds. Ten Kaffir companies, whose total caital is $25,000,000, have risen 200 per cent within a month, and the increase in the amount of South African stocks during the same period has been more than $250,000,000. New mines are put on the markets every day, and the public snaps up the stock without inquiring as to the character of the investment at almost any price. Options on the stock of a West Australian mine, capitalized at $2,000,000, were eagerly taken at 312 per cent premium before the stock was ready to issue. And there are dozens of cases where the stock of companies formed within a year sells readily at 200 times the cost price!

So the craze will go on, until the inevitable takes place. Suspicion of the actual condition of the mines represented will spread as the speculative craze has done. Every holder will want to sell, but no one will want to buy. The prices will tumble like a child's house of cards, thousands will lose their all, and ruin and disaster follow the panic which is sure to come.

SYMPATHY WITH CUBA.

There is no patriotic American citizen but sympathizes heartily with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and hopes that it may be achieved. So universal is the feeling that meetings are being held everywhere over the land to formally express their sympathy; and most of them not only do this, but urge that the United States government shall recognize the revolutionists as belligerents, or as independent—and some even advocate annexation.

It would be well to take this matter coolly, and not allow the universal feeling of sympathy to drive us into complications with Spain. We have absolutely no just ground of quarrel with that country. England as heartily wished the success of the Confederacy in our civil war as we now wish success to the Cubans. Her government never went further than a recognition of belligerent rights; but Southern sympathizers there built the Alabama and other commerce-destroyers, and England had to pay, under the Geneva arbitration, $15,500,000 for allowing this to be done. The United States can not, with propriety, allow the same thing to be done on our soil, and give Spain ground for a similar demand on us.

When the Cubans have a regularly organized government, and a port of entry open for commerce, they will possess the requisites, under the law of nations, for a recognition of their belligerent rights on the part of those governments disposed to accord them. They have the first of these requisites, but not the second—though it will not be long until they do, if the tide keeps running in their favor. Then, and not till then, should the United States act. Further than this we should not go at present.

"On the subject of money, the Republican party stands where it has always stood, for good money, whether gold, silver or paper, all to be under national authority at all times and everywhere equal and interchangable, which will honestly measure the exchanges of the people and deceive and cheat nobody. It must be as sound and strong as the government itself and as free from stain or taint as the flag of our country."—Governor William McKinley.

The Cotton Spinners' association of Osaka wants the Japanese government to subsidize a line of steamers from Osaka and Yokohama to a point on the west coast of Mexico, in order to reach the cotton of the Southern states more easily. Cheap Japanese labor is giving cotton manufacturers a huge boom in the land of the Mikado.

SHALL SUNDAY SALOONS BE MADE LEGAL?

The political issues of the campaign in New York are largely lost sight of in the burning question whether the cities of the state shall be given the power, by vote, to allow the saloons to be wide open on Sunday. This is the question to be decided by the voters of the greatest state in the Union.

The Democrats have pledged themselves to "local option" on the Sunday saloon question. That is, if a Democratic state legislature is elected, it will pass a bill allowing each city to vote whether open saloons on Sunday shall be allowed. That is what they mean by "local option."

The Republicans have declared, in their platform, that they "favor the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interests of labor and morality." Thus the two parties have divided on the issue—the Democrats favoring Sunday saloons, the Republicans opposing them.

It may seem singular to many readers of The Blade all over the country that there should be any issue on such a preposterous question. Judging by the sentiment in their own neighborhoods, it probably seems absurd to suppose that any large number of American citizens should vote in favor of legalizing the opening of saloons on Sunday.

We assure all such, however, that if the question were put to a vote in the city of New York, with its enormous foreign-born population, it would carry by a heavy majority. It would carry in Brooklyn, and in some other large cities of the state. The only way of defeating the legalization of the Sunday saloon in this campaign in New York is to defeat the party which supports it.

Those who are opposed to the Sunday saloon take the ground that the state has no right to relegate this question to the determination of separate communities. It has no right to submit to the decision of a locality within its jurisdiction the question whether the people shall be permitted to break and desecrate Sunday than it has to submit to the vote of the community whether its citizens shall be permitted to steal, to blackmail, to murder, or to violate any of the great general laws of the state upon which the order, peace, morality and general well-being of all the people depend.

The general question of "saloon or no saloon" may be legally submitted to separate communities, but when this question is made to involve the observance or non-observance, the existence or non-existence of Sunday observance as a civil and religious institution, then it transcends the authority of separate communities and becomes essentially and exclusively a subject for state legislation, regulation and determination.

The Blade has several thousand regular readers among the citizens of the state of New York, and it most fervently hopes that every one of them who is a voter will not only cast his ballot against legalizing the Sunday saloon, but exert all his personal influence among his Democratic neighbors to get them to vote against it. If the Sunday saloon is legalized in New York, it will be a most disastrous blow to the efforts to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

GEN. POE'S DEATH.

The sudden death of Gen. Orlando Metcalfe Poe deprives the United States army of its most distinguished engineer officer, and is a severe loss to the commercial interests of the Great Lakes. It was several years before the war when he was placed on the government survey of the lakes, a work which gave him the intimate knowledge of these vast inland seas and their connecting waterways which rendered his services so valuable later in the improvement of the channels.

His next assignment was as a member of the lighthouse board, and here his profound engineering skill and his supreme confidence in himself were shown in his plans for the lighthouses on Stannard's rock and Spectacle reef. Then he was placed in charge of the improvements to lake navigation. His work in the survey had given him an intimate knowledge of the lakes, and that on the lighthouse board made him intimately acquainted with the channels. Thus he had a superb equipment for his new field of labor.

His most enduring fame will come from the improvement of the St. Mary's river, and the building of the two great government locks at the Sault. All the work on the river and locks was planned in accordance with his suggestions; and he came into full charge in 1883, completing the "old" lock, designing the new, now almost completed, and also constructed the Hay Lake channel, thus avoiding the tortuous natural course of the St. Mary's river, impossible at night to vessels.

His boldness and genius in planning, and his skill in executing, these works, as well as others at different points—notably Toledo's great straight channel—gave origin to the tremendous recent growth of the carrying trade of the Great Lakes. The completion of the St. Mary's lock rendered it possible for the modern type of lake vessel, long of hull, deep of draft, and of enormous carrying capacity, to come into existence. The St. Mary's river has a greater traffic now during the seven months' season than the Suez canal for an entire twelvemonth, and the commerce passing through it exceeds that of the world-famed port of Liverpool. The farmers of the West and Northwest have profited by his labors, which give their products a cheaper route to the seaboard, and owe him a debt of gratitude, as do all the multitudinous commercial and shipbuilding interests of every port on the chain of lakes.

Chile is trying to dominate the South American republics. She has the best army and navy, and is disposed to play the part of aggressor. She has made an alliance with Peru, and this is believed to mean a war with Argentina inside of a year. Even Brazil is keeping a careful eye on her peppery little neighbor.

Germany shows an average increase of 65 per cent of exports to the United States for the three months ended July 1 last. The Gorman-Wilson tariff is a good thing—for foreign manufacturers and workingmen.

The Ohio camel is a dromedary. He has two humps—a free silver one and a gold standard one.

Brice is the biggest boss in Ohio, and his defeat will be a crushing blow at bossism.

We fear Talmage will find Washington not so good a show town as New York.

What has become of the Waller case?

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The news that the United States government had notified—or was about to notify—Great Britain that we will enforce the Monroe doctrine unless the boundary dispute with Venezuela is submitted to arbitration, has caused a decided sensation in England, and the newspapers are commenting on it most angrily.

However, the leading journals see clearly that the United States has taken a very advantageous position. Either the Venezuelan trouble is really a simple boundary dispute, only needing the ascertainment of the facts to arrive at a just settlement; or it is an attempt at a theft of territory from a weaker nation by Great Britain.

If but the former, why not arbitrate it? If the latter, the United States will not permit it. There is the situation in a nutshell. Beyond this, the vital importance of the so-called "ultimatum" from Washington lies in the notice thus served by the United States that there shall be no further extension of European rule in the two Americas.

The status of the dispute over the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela is this:

Great Britain acquired British Guiana from the Dutch; Venezuela was originally a Spanish colony. Great Britain has only the rights formerly possessed by Spain; Great Britain, only those possessed by Holland.

Venezuela has always claimed that the Essequibo river forms the original boundary line. Great Britain never formally admitted this, but it was not until after 1840 that she began to extend her claims of jurisdiction westward of that river. In 1850 the two nations agreed that neither should occupy the territory in dispute. Yet, since that time, the English have taken possession, step by step, of an area of 40,000 square miles—as large as the entire state of Ohio.

In 1881 the British government laid down a line which it claimed to be the western boundary of British Guiana, westward of the Essequibo river. This is called the "Granville line." In 1886, an other line was laid down, receding a little, called "Rosebery's first line." In 1890 it set the terminus at the junction of the Amacuro with the Orinoco, claiming thus another slice of territory. This is "Salisbury's line." And in 1893 a new line was laid down, still further in Venezuelan territory, called the "new Rosebery line."

The motive of these successive encroachments is that the region is enormously rich in mines, which, when developed, will be the source of great wealth. If Great Britain has not had her eye on these, then there is no purpose in her policy of "inching along" her claims to own the eastern half of the Orinoco valley.

If the United States government maintains its position with firmness and dignity, it is entirely probably that Great Britain will yield, and consent to arbitrate. The territory in dispute is not worth the enormous cost of a war with a great sister nation. And the Monroe doctrine, instead of being a mere theory, will be fixed as a principle of our foreign policy. All European nations will understand that land-grabbing on this side of the Atlantic will not be allowed.

NEAL FOR FREE TRADE.

The spectacular nature of Campbell's virulent attack on Ohio Republican administrations at the Columbus meeting has had the effect of not allowing Neal's speech on the same occasion to have the attention it deserves. It will be remembered that Neal was the author of the low-tariff plank of the Democratic national platform of 1892, and he has been aggressive in defending that line of policy. Hence his speech, which was largely devoted to the tariff issue, should have some attention at the hands of Ohio voters.

He took the extraordinary position that the people of the United States are dissatisfied with the Wilson-Gorman law because it does not fully carry out the platform's promises. He told his hearers that the Democratic party does not accept that law as a finality, but proposes, when it has the power, to follow it, "from time to time, as the business interests of the country will permit, by still further reductions, and bringing us more nearly to the standard of a tariff for revenue."

The tens of thousands of Ohio workingmen who suffered keenly from the Wilson-Gorman law will think twice before casting their ballots this fall in support of a party which proposes to legislate still further in that direction. They know it means less work and lower wages. They have had a severe lesson in the school of experience, and it will last them for some years to come. And they will be disposed to thank Larry Neal for frankly telling them that his party will, if they give it a chance, resume the assault on home industries, wipe out such protective duties as remain in force, and continue the destructive work which was begun in 1893 and which has wrought havoc and ruin and suffering.

Neal's speech is of far more importance to the voters than Campbell's. The latter indulged in a violent tirade, so full of falsehoods that its refutation is easy. It involved no party principle. It was merely a demagogic bid for votes, and was a failure in that direction. But Neal boldly holds a threat over the heads of the people, and demands that the people vote the Democratic ticket in order that it may be put into effect.

FULL OF DREAMY BEAUTY.

New York is duly puffed up with pride because one of her citizens has just bought for $50,000 the famous oil painting, "St. Mark's Place, Venice," painted by Turner in 1830. An English critic, in speaking of this marvelous picture, says: "No other artist, surely, and not even Turner often, could dream a dream so entirely beautiful as this, of palace, piazza and procession, of different artificial illuminants permeating an atmosphere that is filled with the light which has no grayness in it, yet is twilight all the same. The felicity of its composition is as great as its technique, its color and its effect of evanescent mellow splendor."

The talk about Washington to the effect that Gen. Miles would not be appointed to succeed Schofield originated in the jealousy of the West Point men. Miles was never at the Military academy. He was a dry goods clerk in Boston when the war broke out. He entered the volunteer service as a second lieutenant, and rose steadily to his present position by merit alone. The West Point men call those officers who never graduated there "mustangs." But of the seventeen generals-in-chief of our army, only six were West Pointers—McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield. Miles is in good company, for the other eleven embraced Washington, Jackson and Scott.

DEMOCRATS AND THE WHISKY TAX.

The government is now paying the obligations of the Democratic campaign committee, by accepting from the distillers of the country about one-half the amount of taxes they have been accustomed to pay. The distillers have for years wanted, as everybody knows, an extension of the period in which whisky might remain in bond, before payment of the tax thereon. They often tried to get it from a Republican Congress, and failed. The period was three years, and at the end of that time they were compelled to take their goods out of bond and pay the taxes. They wanted the time extended to six years, but the Republican Congress wouldn't do it.

So they contributed generously to the Democratic campaign fund in the last Presidential election, at a critical period, and it is to be presumed made their own terms. At any rate, when the new revenue law was framed, after the success of the campaign had put the Democrats into power everywhere, it contained a clause permitting the distillers to keep their whisky in bond eight years without paying the tax on it, if they wanted to.

The result is now apparent, at the end of the first year of the new law. Instead of paying the tax at the end of three years and withdrawing the liquor, the distiller now puts his feet on his desk, and says: "Uncle Sam, you can just wait until I get ready to pay you this tax. My whisky, which was worth 20 cents a gallon when it went into the bonded warehouse, will be worth $4 if it stays there eight years, and I won't have to pay taxes on nearly as much, for part of it will evaporate meantime. You can wait five years longer than you have been waiting for your money, and then take considerably less, on account of 'loss by evaporation.' So just you wait my convenience now."

The consequence of all this is that the withdrawal of spirits and payment of tax thereon is now running but little more than half what it has in former years. Of course the heavy withdrawals in July and August of last year reduced the demand somewhat but the effect of that should not have been felt over more than three or four months. But the withdrawals continue to run a little over half what they normally were under the old law.

The following table shows the withdrawals, tax paid, of distilled spirits, month by month, during the first year of the new law, comparing them with those of the corresponding months of the preceding year under the old law:

	New law, 1894-95.	Old law, 1893-94.
September	$ 383,346	$ 7,046,870
October	945,699	7,809,425
November	2,541,910	7,818,398
December	4,156,405	7,916,984
January	4,290,744	7,440,520
February	5,017,476	7,992,357
March	4,370,300	8,563,282
April	4,956,828	6,808,403
May	4,400,913	7,441,383
June	3,066,501	8,111,581
July	4,301,839	19,071,112
August	4,870,108	22,276,820
Total for year	$43,255,277	$119,364,032

HARRISON'S CANDIDACY.

There is a great deal of idle talk about ex-President Harrison and the Republican Presidential nomination next year. It has been said that he has no aspirations in that direction, and again, that he has. The cold facts are simply these: Mr. Harrison does not want the nomination, but if it comes to him he will accept, of course. He has said this to a number of his closest friends, and their interpretation of the mystic utterance is shown in the work they are doing in his behalf.

Put into plain English, the situation is this: Mr. Harrison is a candidate for the nomination quite as much as is Governor McKinley, or ex-Speaker Reed, or Senator Allison, or Governor Morton. But men who properly appreciate the dignity of the position of chief magistrate of this mighty nation, do not go into an active scramble for it as they do for lower positions. Mr. Harrison is a somewhat reserved man, and he prefers a dignified role, believing it will be better for his prospects.

What are his chances for a third nomination, however, can not as yet be told with any approach to reliability. We are inclined to think they are not as favorable as they were in 1892; and certainly there is no chance of such a combination as brought him the prize in 1888. This feeling of uncertainty is shown by the discussion of the question as to whom Mr. Harrison will favor if he can not get the nomination himself.

One of the peculiarities of Mr. Harrison's mental make-up is that he never forgives nor forgets men who have been opposed to him in politics. This puts him in a quandary among the other Presidential candidates, for he has had political differences with all of them, we believe. Hence to select one to become his legatee in the national convention in case of his own failure to obtain the nomination, is a choice of evils, so to speak. The feeling among his closest friends is that Allison would be the man; and this makes the Iowa statesman a more formidable competitor than he would otherwise be. But it is almost a year before the national convention meets, and new Richmonds may then be prominently in the field, who are hardly thought of at present in this connection.

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGROES.

The South Carolina constitutional convention was called with the avowed purpose of disfranchising the negros. They are in a majority in that state, and the spectre of "negro domination" has always been a bogie to the white Democrats. Hence the movement to so amend the constitution to debar them from voting. The suffrage committee of the constitutional convention has just made its report, and the disqualification of the great majority of the colored South Carolinans is to be accomplished in this way:

All voters must register; but no one is eligible to registration who is not able to read and write any section of the state constitution, or who can not show that he owns and pays taxes on $300 worth of property in the state. The last requirement will debar most of the negroes from registration, while it is understood that the former will not be allowed to stand in the way of the registration of non-taxpaying whites.

When the policy of fusion between political parties is adopted, it is a sure sign that principle is thrown to the winds and that a desperate struggle for spoils is inaugurated. It is also a confession of expected defeat by both parties which fuse. In seventeen Kansas counties, the Populists and Democrats have combined against the Republicans, and efforts are making to extend the movement. This means that the Populists and the Democrats in those counties know that they can not win, and are willing to combine, not to advance the principles of either party, but to obtain, or to retain hold of the offices.

MR. BRICE AND THE SOLDIERS.

In The Blade of to-day will be found a complete list of Ohio soldiers, with postoffice address, who have been dropped from the pension rolls or suffered a reduction in the amount of money paid them by the government. This list was prepared by The Blade's Washington correspondent, and was taken from the official documents on file in the pension bureau. The number exceeds five hundred in the aggregate.

These men live in the state represented in the Senate by Calvin S. Brice, who is a member of the committee on pensions of that body, and whose duty it is to look after the interests of the pensioners. He looked after their interests so well that, in six months more than 2,000 pensions were suspended. Then came a howl from Ohio Democrats. The storm of indignation threatened them. In the interest of the party they asked that pensioners be reinstated before election day. This cry was heeded, and more than 1,300 names were again placed on the rolls, and the fact advertised by every Democratic paper in Ohio. But the evil intentions of the administration were so apparent that the soldiers voted as they shot, and Ohio went Republican by an overwhelming majority.

Now, Senator Brice poses as the friend of the soldier. His position on the committee on pensions gave him an opportunity to act for the citizens of his state who had been dropped from the roll of honor.

What did he do?

Nothing.

Not a word did he say against the unjust action of the administration. He was in charge of the pension bill and his attention was directed to the matter in a most forcible way by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, always the friend of the soldier. Mr. Brice not only remained silent as to the charge, but refused to explain his position. His course was unpatriotic and a disgrace to the state.

What say the soldiers of Ohio now? Will they vote for a man who refused to say a word for them, but who used his position against them? Be it remembered that the recent Democratic state convention of which Mr. Brice was chairman and which he absolutely controlled, said not a word about the soldiers or their unjust treatment at the hands of the administration. The soldiers of Ohio have had a splendid opportunity of testing the fealty of Senator Brice, who claims to be their friend. They have found him untrue to them in every instance.

Will they vote to continue him in a position in which he can pursue his unpatriotic policy?

THE CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS.

A conflict occurred in Constantinople on the 30th between the police and several hundred Armenians, who were on their way to the Porte to demand redress of grievances. About sixty Turks and Armenians were killed in the fight. This was the beginning of a series of riots in the streets of the Turkish capital, in which fanatic Mohammedans sacked the houses of Armenian Christians, murdering the inmates. The Sublime Porte may well be alarmed over these religious riots which have caused the murder of over 200 persons, and which may, and certainly should, cause the intervention of the Great Powers.

The Mohammedan religion is the greatest bar to modern civilization in the lands of the Orient. It has been represented in the United States, within the past two or three years, as a cult equal to Christianity, and far above paganism. This is a prodigious error. It teaches that it is a righteous thing to slay all unbelievers, and that he who kills an infidel shall receive in the next world a reward which is the acme of all sensuous delights.

Mohammedanism is a religion propagated by the sword. It is as bloody and remorseless as the darkest heathenism. There are large portions of the Moslem world which are to-day unsafe to any Christian, because of the fanatic zeal of the masses, and all of Turkey would be so were it not for a wholesome fear of European vengeance.

Great Britain is largely responsible for the perpetuation of Turkish rule, especially in Europe. The unspeakable Turk would have been driven into Asia a half century ago had it not been for England. These outrages against Christians should make her withdraw her diplomatic protection of Turkish autonomy, and let events take their inevitable course.

PROFESSOR BOYESEN.

It is the irony of fate that the press generally in noting the death of Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, referred to him as "the noted Norwegian novelist." It was Prof. Boyesen's ambition to make a name in American literature, and he succeeded. To him his proudest title was that of an American citizen. Though born in Norway, no man in the United States possessed a more fervent Americanism.

He emigrated to this country at the age of 21, immediately after his college graduation, and devoted himself with intensity to the mastery of our language. He refused to converse in any tongue but English, all his reading was in that language, and he sought daily conversations with cultivated Americans. The result was that in less than two years after landing he wrote a novel in English, not only free from all Norwegian idioms, but remarkable for the excellence and purity of its English and its copious vocabulary.

He occupied the chair of literature at Cornell and Columbia, and as an educator, philologist, essayist, novelist, poet and translator his ability was recognized by men of culture and literary tastes the world over. Though born an allen there never has been a more patriotic American citizen, or a greater lover of our country than the brilliant Boyesen.

TOM WATSON FAILED.

The special congressional in the Tenth Georgia district on Wednesday had some features of national interest. The contestants were J. C. Black, Democrat, and Thomas R. Watson, Populist—the "Tom" Watson of "where was I at" fame. Black won easily, by about 2,000 votes.

Last year the same two men were the candidates and Black won by a very narrow margin. Watson raised a howl of "fraud" and Black pluckily sent his resignation to the governor of the state, challenging Watson to a second trial of strength. The result was as above given. It is a clear proof of the subsidence of the Populist craze, for Watson stood as the typical Populist of Georgia.

If John Bull backs down in this Venezuelan matter, Cleveland's third term idea will have a genuine boom.

Sentimentalism in politics is one of the greatest obstacles to a business-like solution of public questions.

THE TREASURY CONDITION.

The Treasury officials figure out a surplus of about $3,000,000 for September; and over this there is a Democratic shout of delight. The party press "points with pride" to it, and says, "See what the Democratic tariff is doing for the country!"

Let us look at the matter closer. During the first twenty days of September the average expenditure was $1,012,855 a day. But during the closing ten days the average was only $411,753 a day. Every intelligent man knows there is no possible reason why the expenditures for the closing third of the month should suddenly fall to less than half as much per day as during the first two-thirds. Hence, there has been juggling of the figures.

It is a very simple process. Payments due are withheld in order to create a surplus of receipts over expenditures. This has been the case for months past. At this time it is deemed necessary to show a surplus, in order to aid the Democratic campaigns in various states. That the September surplus is the result of jugglery is plain from the fact that the Treasury officials admit that October will show a deficit of $5,000,000 or more. Part of this rightfully belongs to September.

Furthermore, the debt statement of the Treasury on October 1, shows an increase in the national debt of $1,854,987. How this could occur with a surplus of the month of about $3,000,000, is one of the mysteries of Democratic bookkeeping. The public debt increased $43,443,319 in the year ended on the first of the present month. The utter incapacity of the Democrats to handle national finances is clearly shown by the official figures. Since June 30, 1892, the net expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts by $120,151,467, as follows: Fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, deficit of $69,803,260; fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, deficit of $42,805,923; for the three months ended September 30, 1895, deficit of $9,884,558.

If any proof were needed of the artificial character of the September "surplus," it can be found in the official statement that on October 1 the expenditures were $1,029,000, or $466,291 greater than the receipts. On the second day of the month the expenditures were $1,509,546, or $562,710 greater than the receipts. The total deficiency for the two days amounts to $1,029,001. At this rate the "surplus" has already disappeared.

Don't crow over a manipulated surplus, brethren! The people are not so crassly ignorant as to be gulled by so transparent a trick.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE.

The cool weather has stimulated fall trade, increasing the movement of all classes of seasonable merchandise. The crops are moving, the agricultural interests are putting the money thus received into circulation, and mercantile collections are greatly improved. The trade in dry goods is improving, and prices of these, as well as hardware, leather and shoes are advancing.

The industrial interests of the country are proceeding on a safe basis. Every one is endeavoring to recover from the losses and inaction of the past two years. The vast idle capital which has been non-productive for so long is being absorbed in legitimate lines of business, and no tendency toward speculative expansion has yet appeared.

Some of the manufacturing interests find themselves hampered to an extent by the existing conditions. There is a heavy increase in imports of goods which compete with American products—which increase is due to the lower duties of the Wilson-Gorman law. With recent increases in wages in this country, the effect of these increased importations is beginning to be sharply felt, and this induces caution. How far this condition will cripple domestic manufacturing yet remains to be seen.

The financial situation is better. The rise in cotton and wheat is accepted as normal on the other side of the Atlantic, and exports are increasing. This has caused a fall in the value of foreign exchange, which is now below the shipping point for gold.

The New York stock market was devoid of any special interest last week. The outside public is not disposed toward speculation. The principal activity was in coal stocks, Whisky Trust, Sugar Trust and Chicago Gas, all of which were higher, while tobacco and the stocks of the granger roads were a little lower.

STEAM MUST GO.

The age of steam is closing—if Greoge Westinghouse, jr., of Pittsburg, is correct in his conclusions. He tells the Dispatch of that city it is perfectly feasible to run the heaviest stationary and locomotive engines by gas derived directly from coal, without the use of steam, and that he proposes to undertake the development of that plan.

The main object contemplated is to apply the power of great gas engines directly to the generation of electricity. The main obstacle to the general use of electricity as a power for all kinds of work for which steam engines are now used, is the enormous loss of power from using the heat of burning coal to generate steam, applying this to driving a steam engine, and the power thus produced to the generation of the electric current.

Mr. Westinghouse asserts that, by obtaining gas from the coal and using it to drive a gas engine, from six to ten times as much power can be obtained from coal as is now obtained through the steam engine. The saving in the cost of fuel will be enormous, and will make it cheaper to run all railways by electricity than by steam locomotives.

We are inclined to put much faith in these statements because Mr. Westinghouse is a practical man, not a visionary theorist. His life has been spent in the building of machinery, and he knows what he is talking about. And, if he be correct in his statements, it means that the age of steam will pass, and the electric age begin with the twentieth century.

Ha! This settles it! Explorer Peary says the Esquimaux women are the original wearers of the bloomer costume. And the only bit of coquetry they allow themselves is to make a very narrow difference between the bottom of the bloomers and the top of their fur boots, which come to the knee—thus giving a tiny glimpse of smooth brown skin.

The authorities of Montreal are considering the proposition of taxing the land owned by churches and educational institutions in that city. It is estimated that a tax of 1 per cent would yield a half million dollars. But with all that, the imposition of such a tax would raise such a turmoil that we doubt it will be done.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Mme. Rejane tells a London interviewer she does not think an artist should attempt being a society woman.

Mrs. Lillian Hale, of Kansas City, Kan., is said to be writing a novel in which a negro marries a white woman. The Moor in her book has a passion for being his Desdemona.

Lady Haberton, inventor of the divided skirt, is said to have a new fad. She contends that female servants should wear knickerbockers, as such costumes facilitate movements.

It is currently reported that Lady Gwendolen Cecil, a daughter of the marquis of Salisbury, is the authoress of The Curse of Intellect, a story that has excited more than ordinary interest.

Harriet Hilton, of Havre de Grace, Md., was assisted in the recent celebration of her one hundredth birthday by 152 children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren.

The first woman to preach to a Jewish temple in San Francisco was Miss Rachel Frank, who occupied the pulpit in the Emanuel synagogue and spoke on "The Relation of Historic Judaism to the Present."

Miss McPee, of Montreal, recently obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy at Zurich. She is a graduate of McGill university and has studied philosophy at Cornell university and under Professor Wundt, of Leipzig.

Amelia Sternecker has invented a fender for trolley cars which will be given a trial by the San Francisco electric railways. She is but 17 years of age, but has had a passion for machinery since her early childhood.

The Countess Cacelia Plater-Zybeck, one of the wealthiest women in Russia, has been enrolled in the guild of master tailors of Warsaw. She is at the head of a cutters' school in that city and does much to help the poor.

Mrs. Mary Winslow is traveling through western New York as proprietor and operator of a peripatetic photograph car. She wears a man's hat, carries a revolver, is a first-class artist and has more orders than she can attend to.

It is surprising how many people write to Mrs. Cleveland on matters that pertain to the president. She is very conscientious about answering letters addressed to her, and many correspondents take an unworthy advantage of this fact.

The Countess Maria von Linden has been graduated from the University of Tubingen, with the degree of Ph. D., cum laude. She studied zoology, physics and botany. The countess now intends to take a course in medicine at Zurich.

Irene and Pearl Clark, two school girls living in a farmhouse three miles from Gold Beach, Ore., met a panther in the road and with the aid of two dogs ran him into a tree and kept him there until men from the farm came and shot him.

Infanta Eulalie, the Spanish princess who made so many friends in the United States at the time of her visit to the World's Columbian exposition has for the last four weeks been hobbling about on crutches, having fractured one of the small bones of her ankle while playing lawn tennis with her sister, the Infanta Paz, and the latter's husband, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, at the palace of Nymphenburg, where she has been staying on a visit.

Mrs. Thomas Blizzard, of McDonald's Point, N. B., has just celebrated her one hundredth and fourth birthday. Her oldest son, who was present at the gathering in honor of the event, is 81 years old; the next, 78, and the youngest, 53.

ORIGIN OF SONGS.

"The Campbells Are Comin'" is a very old Scottish air. Copies of it date back to 1620.

"Cheer, Boys, Cheer" was the work of Charles Mackay, the music being by Henry Russell. It was the outcome of an evening of conviviality in 1843.

"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" is from a poem entitled "The Forest," by Ben Johnson. The air is an adaptation from one of Mozart's opera melodies.

"What Are the Wild Waves Saying?" a duet that was once immensely popular, was suggested to Dr. Joseph Edwards Carpenter by the conversation in "Dombey and Son."

"Rule, Britannia" is usually credited to James Thompson. It first appeared in a play entitled "Alfred," by Thompson and Mallet in 1740. The air was by Dr. Thomas Arne.

"The Wearing of the Green" exists in several forms and versions. The best known one was written by Dion Boucicault, the dramatist. It is sung by Shaun the Post in "Arrah-na-Pogue."

"Scots Wha Hae" was by Burns. It was written on a dark day while the author was on a journey. The tune is "Hey Tuttie Tattie," an old march that is said by tradition to have animated Bruce's men at Bannockburn.

"A Life on the Ocean Wave" was the work of Epes Sargent, an American poet, the idea being suggested to him during a walk on the battery in New York one day when a high wind was blowing in from the sea. It was set to music by Henry Russell.

"The Last Rose of Summer," one of Patti's favorite songs, was the work of Thomas Moore. The melody is a very ancient Irish tune, formerly known as "The Groves of Blarney." This tune has been found in collections of Irish music at least 200 years old.

"The Blue Bells of Scotland" was the work of Annie McVicar, afterward Mrs. Grant, the daughter of a Scottish officer in the British army. The melody was long believed to be Scottish, but is now known to be of English origin, being an old English folk-song.

"Kathleen Mavourneen" was written by Mrs. Crawford, an Irish lady, whose songs ninety years ago were in high repute. The music was by Crouch, an eccentric genius, who in his old age and poverty begged his way into a concert given by Tettlens that he might hear his own composition fitly sung.

"Love's Young Dream," one of Moore's best, was set by him to an Irish tune called "The Old Woman." Moore heard the tune from a blind fiddler, wrote it out, discerning its beauty, determined that it should have better words than the nonsensical verses to which it was sung by the Irish peasantry.

"I'll Hang My Harp on a Willow Tree" has attached to it a bit of royal romance. It was written by a young nobleman who became deeply enamored of Queen Victoria a year or so before she ascended the English throne, which event destroyed his hopes of winning her hand. The words first appeared in an English magazine and were set to music by Wellington Guernsey.

"Auld Lang Syne" is of uncertain origin here being several versions of this deservedly popular song. One of the best is by Burns, but only the second and third stanzas are by this poet, the remainder being from the pen of Ramsay. The song is of uncertain antiquity; one version is dated 1716 and another is said to date from the sixteenth century.

PATIENCE OF TOILERS.

Thomas Moore often wrote a short poem almost impromptu. He consumed over two years in reading and preparing material for "Lalla Rookh" and two years more in writing that inimitable poem.

Gibbon devoted over twenty years of his life to the labor of reading for and writing the "Decline and Fall." It is one of the most stupendous literary feats ever accomplished by the labor of one man.

Johnson commonly required three or four months for the composition of a drama. He generally revised it after the rehearsals had begun, adding here and taking away there as his judgment and fancy dictated.

Emerson is reported often to have spent from six months to a year in the composition of one or two short essays. His object was the condensation of the greatest possible thought into the fewest number of words.

Congreve would prepare a drama for the stage in a week or ten days, though four or five times this period was given to the work of revision and reconstruction after the play had been to the actors.

Irving wrote the first 120 pages of "Bracebridge Hall" in ten days; the "Alhambra was mostly written during the three months he spent in that palace; his "Life of George Washington" required nearly five years.

Scott is said to have written "Waverly" in less than six weeks. He wrote very rapidly, seldom revised, and, as a consequence, his novels are full of blunders, inaccuracies and anachronisms.

George Eliot is said to have written "Middlemarch" in four months. Some doubt is thrown upon this statement by the fact that she commonly worked slowly, writing with great care and deliberation, and making few erasures after her work was done.

Cruden labored nineten years on his concordance to the Bible and immediately after its publication was sent to a lunatic asylum. He never entirely recovered from the mental disease induced by this gigantic undertaking.

Burns committed his poems to memory as he composed them and when he sat down to write he had before him no labor of composition but only the task of writing down what he had already finished.

Dickens says in the introduction to "David Copperfield" that he spent two years in the composition of that novel. He did not usually require so long a time, many of his novels being finished in less than a year and most of his shorter stories in a few days.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Nashville.—Frost is reported from many points in middle Tennessee. Along the slopes of the Cumberland mountains frosts were severe and killing.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Albert Wade, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of this city has disappeared. Investigation of his accounts indicate $20,000 or $30,000 shortage.

Nashville.—There are 141 brandy distilleries in sixteen counties in middle Tennessee, and there will be the largest output of apple brandy since 1858, amounting to at least 2,500 barrels.

Washington.—Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, has gone on a tour of inspection of the government works on the upper Mississippi and Missouri, leaving Col. McKenzie in charge of his office.

Pittsburg.—Reports from all parts of the coal district indicate that the advanced rate for mining has been generally agreed to and all are at work with the exception of two mines employing about 800 men.

Washington.—The comptroller of the currency has authorized the organization of the Moshannon National bank of Philipsburg, Pa., and has authorized the First National bank, of Britt, Iowa, to begin business, capital $50,000.

Washington.—Capt. Robley D. Evans received orders relieving him from command of the New York and assigning him to temporary duty on the Indiana, but it will be succeeded by the command of the New York by Capt. W. S. Schley.

Woodville, Miss.—The Edw. McGhee college, for girls, one of the finest in the South, was destroyed by fire. There were seventy-five young lady pupils living in the college buildings, besides the teach

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

Splendid Offer to Lady Readers of the Blade.

LADY'S ENGLISH BOX COAT.

This stylish coat of English design is found among the season's novelties. Hunter's green melton is the cloth here represented, the edges of the coat being simply finished with machine stitching in tailor style, the loose-fitting fronts stylishly adjusted by underarm darts, the side seams being neatly curved to the form. The broad, seamless back is joined to the fronts by shoulder and side seams that end above coat laps allowed on the fronts. The fronts lap considerably and are closed invisibly on the left by buttons and button-holes, a fly being stitched on the right front. The stylish rolling

6537—LADIES' ENGLISH BOX COAT

collar meets the coat lapels, that are faced and reversed from the fronts in notches. Pockets are inserted at convenient depth, and finished with welts. Gigot sleeves have the fullness at the top laid in box plaits that cause the graceful folds and wrinkles to the elbow, the coat-fitting wrists being completed by machine stitching to simulate round cuffs. To insure satisfactory results, press all seams and free edges on the wrong side, first laying a damp cloth between the hot iron and the garment. Covert and broad cloth, cheviot and other plain and fancy mixed coatings will make desirable and natty coats by the mode.

The quantity of 27-in. wide material required to make this coat for a lady having a 32-in. bust measure is 4 5-8 yards; for a 36-in. size, 4 7-8 yards; for a 40-in. size, 5 1-8 yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6537, and retails for 25 cents, is cut in five sizes—for a 32-in., 34-in., 38-in., and 40-in. bust measure.

LADY'S WAIST.

This simple and attractive looking waist is of beige crepon, richly combined with laurel green velvet. The fronts and back of the glove-fitting linings are covered at the top to round yoke depth with velvet which continues to the waist in pointed vest style and is closed in center with small gilt buttons. The low cutaway fronts and back overlap the velvet and are trimmed on the edges with gilt threaded green silk gimp. Both fronts and back are adjusted over the linings by gathers at the waist line, a belt of velvet encircling the waist. A close-fitting curate collar of velvet finishes the neck. Very full sleeve puffs are mounted over comfortable sleeve linings that are faced to above the elbows with crepon. A double row of shirring divides the puff in butterfly style, a band of velvet studded with buttons forming the decoration.

6396—LADIES' WAIST

This waist has the unusual merit of being very generally becoming, and will be found very practical and useful in remodeling or making up new cotton gowns of batiste, lawn, gingham or wash silks. All-over embroidery or lace can be used for the yoke and vest portion, with edging to match —the fitting sleeves being made to correspond. An invisible closing can be effected if preferred.

Pattern 6396 is cut in five sizes, viz., 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The retail price of pattern is 25 cents.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide; 32 inches bust measure, 2 1-2 yards; 36 inches, 2 3-4 yards; 40 inches, 3 yards.

CHILD'S COAT.

Soft beige camel's hair cloth is here attractively combined with golden brown velvet, making this very stylish top garment for a little girl. Ecru lace and insertion is used for the

6535—CHILD'S COAT

decoration of the fashionable broad sailor collar of velvet. Deep cuff facings showing under the full puffed sleeves add to the picturesque appearance of this pretty coat. Its construction is extremely simple, and the closing is made invisibly in centre front. The small collar meets at the neck in front under a stylish bow of brown satin ribbon, the ends falling nearly to the lower edge of coat. Coats in this style can be stylishly developed from any of the plain or fancy woolens or light coatings, and can be made in one material or combined with silk or velvet as, here shown.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this coat for a child two years of age, is 2 7-8 yards; for one six years old, 3 1-8 yards; for one eight years old, 3 3-8 yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6,535, and retails for 25 cents, is cut in four sizes, for a child of two, four, six and eight years old.

LADY'S BASQUE.

Venetian red, on an ecru ground, is the color displayed in this handsome figured taffeta, red satin, with points of ecru lace forming the decoration. The mode is especially adapted to the fancy silks now in vogue, and possesses the unqualified merit of being very generally becoming. Ladies of very full figure who decline the French pouch and blouse modes will find their portly outlines seemingly greatly diminished by the adoption of a basque in this style. Extra under-arm gores are provided that add to the satisfactory shaping. The front and back portions are arranged over glove-fitted linings, and close invisibly in centre front. Graceful fullness at the shoulders is drawn into small overlapping plaits at the lower pointed outline. The "V" shaped vest portion is made separately, sewed to the right front and hooked invisibly on the left. Full gigot sleeves are completed with pointed cuffs of satin and lace, the fitting collar being made to match.

The quantity of 44-inch wide material required to make this basque for a lady having a 32-inch bust measure

6538—LADIES' BASQUE

is 2 3-4 yards; for a 36-inch size, 3 yards; for a 40-inch size, 3 1-4 yards, and 44-inch size, 3 1-2 yards.

Patterns No. 6538 are cut in seven sizes—for a 32 inch, 34 inch, 36 inch, 38 inch, 40 inch, 42 inch and 44 inch bust measure, and retails for 25 cents.

LADY'S STOLE CAPE.

Black velvet handsomely decorated with jet passementerie, is here stylishly trimmed with pinked cut ruching of silk. The neck is covered with ruching to match, satin ribbon bows with loops and ends decorating the front. The cape is one of the season's novelties according enough protection for early fall. It reaches nearly to the waist, back and front, the dress sleeves showing stylishly beneath the curved edges. An interlining of some rather stiff fabric, and a plain or fancy silk lining, is the proper way to finish the inside of this cape. Very rich materials are best suited to the development of capes by the mode, handsome brocade, satin, velvet or gro-de-Londres in black, brown green, blue purple or other fashionable shades can be decorated with passementerie, insertion, lace, embroidery, or other fashionable garniture.

The quantity of 44-in. wide material required to make this cape for a lady having a 32-in. bust measure is 7-8 of

6533—LADIES' STOLE CAPE

a yard; for a 36-in. size 1 1-8 yards; for a 40-in. size, 1 2-8 yards; for a 42-in. size, 1 5-8 yards.

Patterns for making No. 6533 are cut in six sizes, for a 32-in., 34-in., 38-in., 40 and 42-ins. bust measure, and retail for twenty-five cents.

LADY'S INVERNESS CAPE.

Reversible Scotch cheviot that displays a bright tartan on the inside of a rich brown surface is the material here chosen. The cape illustrates one of the newest modes in top garments, and is practical as well as stylish. The loose-fitting back and fronts fall in ripples to the three-quarter length, closing in center with buttons and buttonholes that are some distance below the waist line. The back is shaped with a center seam, and joins the fronts in shoulder and under arm seams, the fronts being deeply hollowed to permit the egress of the arm and dress sleeve which is covered by the upper capes. Deep pockets are applied at convenient depth on each front, and a comfortable turnover collar finishes the neck. The upper cape is circular in shape, the neck edge being included in the collar seam, buttons and buttonholes being provided to close the fronts when necessary for protection. A top garment of this kind will be found serviceable for traveling or general wear, being very convenient to adjust or remove. Mixed and plain cheviot, tweed, faced and rough cloth, whipcord or heavy serge will make up stylishly with linings of plaid or fancy silk.

The quantity of 54-inch wide material required to make this cape for a lady having a 32-inch bust measure is 4 yards; for a 36-inch size, 4 1-4 yards;

6561—LADIES' INVERNESS CAPE

for a 40-inch size, 4 1-2 yards; for a 42-inch 4 3-4 yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6561, is cut in six sizes, for a 32-inch, 34-inch, 36-inch, 38-inch, 40-inch and 42-inch bust measure, and retails for thirty cents.

READ THE OFFER:

The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only ten cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.

Full descriptions and directions—as the number of yards of material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress.

For ladies give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give BREAST measure in inches. Order patterns by

THE PASEO.

The wavering heat is broken by long rows
Of slim acacias, palms and alamos:
In brave attire there walk, between,
Jose, Andres and Agustin.

Andres, Jose and Agustin
Stroll down the alameda slo'
'Neath spreading boughs with plats between
Where rose and belled granada grow.
Tall grey sombreros, silver-trimmed,
Bedecked with spangles, ample-brimmed,
Shade from bright rays by clouds undimmed
The eyes of all.

They loiter on with airy grace,
A turn of head this way and that,
While sparkling smiles light up the face
Accenting gay, theatric chat.
Their jaunty jackets reach the waist,
With rows of buttons closely placed;
And brabbled trousers, tightly laced,
Costumes complete.

A greater charm is found by far
Than shade, bright flowers and tropic weather
In Juana, Inez and Leonor,
All pretty maids who drive together.
Clear olive faces, lips of red—
But heck of them the warder's head;
The duena, accredited
For watchful eyes.

The wavering heat is broken by long rows
Of slim acacias, palms and alamos;
In brave attire there walk, between,
Jose, Andres and Agustin.
—L. W. Green, in the Land of Sunshine.

JUSTICE AND BILLIARDS.

Trial in a Novel Court Room in a Pacific Coast Village.

"I once had a case in the justice's ccurt in a little village up the coast," remarked an attorney recently to a San Francisco Post man. "The justice of the peace kept a saloon, and at the hour for holding court I dropped in at his place of business with opposing counsel and found him playing billiards with the constable.

"'Where do you hold court, judge?' I asked.

"'Right here. I can't afford to hire no court room.'

"'Well, when will you hear this case?'

"'Right now.'

"I looked at the other attorney in a surprised way, but he had evidently appeared in that court before.

"'Well, your honor, to expedite matters we will waive a jury,' I said.

"'All right. Go ahead with your case. Is it my shot?'

"We proceeded with the trial and the justice went on with his billiards. I objected to the introduction of some evidence, and, without stopping his play, the judge ruled:

"'Objection sustained. Them balls are froze. Spot 'em up.'

"Half a dozen teamsters dropped in and disturbed the trial. They were clamorous for liquor. The justice laid his cue on the table and remarked:

"'Court will take a recess for ten minutes. What 'll you have, gents?'

"The judge slashed the empty glasses around in a bucket of water awhile, wiped his hands, picked up his cue and ordered:

"'Proceed with the case, gents. Whose shot is it?'

"I was in the middle of my argument when the constable attemnted a masse shot. He ripped a hole in the cloth.

"'You are adjudged guilty of contempt of court,' declared the judge, 'and the judgment of the court is that you pay a fine of $5 or in default thereof serve five days in the county jail. You want to get some stickin' plaster an' fix that hole, too.'

"We concluded our argument and submitted the case.

"'Hold on; you made only six. Judgment for the defendant. And you took seven,' was the decision."

—You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Some Ordeals Associated With the Old Jarrow Church in England.

At Bedford, in Northumberland, it has long been usual, according to Mr. T. F. Thistleton Dyer, to make the bridal pair leap over a stone, known as the louping or petting stone, placed outside the church porch, on which spot, it is said, the bride must leave all her pets and humors behind her when she crosses it.

Another ordeal of a similar nature is associated with Jarrow church, where is preserved the chair of the Venerable Bede, on which all brides are enthroned as soon the marriage service is over. The idea is that this act will make them the joyful mother of children.

There are a good many chairs of this kind. Whoever, for instance, sits in St. Michael's chair, Cornwal, first after marriage, will obtain mastery in domestic matters; but in years past brides were specially warned against sitting down on the left seat at the entrance to Yarmouth church, popularly known as the Devil's seat, as it was supposed to render any one who sat upon it ever afterward liable to misfortune.

Breaking bread over the bride's head is regarded an important custom in our Northern counties—on old practice alluded to by Herrick: "While some reeded your praise, and bless you, sprinkling you with wheat." In past years an important custom was the nuptial kiss, in which the officiating priest often joined.

At Cranbrook, in Kent, as well as in other places, it was the custom to strew the bride's pathway, not with flowers, but with emblems of the bridegrooms' trade; thus a carpenter walked on shavings, a shoemaker on leather parings, and a blacksmith on pieces of old iron.—London Tit-Bits.

THE DEMAND FOR BEER.

Startling Figures as to Its Consumption in Chicago.

It takes 13,000 barrels of beer each day to satisfy the cravings of the Chicago drinker. It is distributed in 17,331 different places—saloons, restaurants, hotels and clubs—or about one distributing place for every 109 inhabitants, including women and children. No other city in the United States consumes such a large quantity. The San Francisco district, which comes next to Chicago, has 10,543 places where beer is sold, and the New York district, 10,312, both of them about 7,000 less than Chicago.

This summer has exceeded all others also in the amount of beer produced as well as the amount consumed. It has been a very thirsty season, in spite of the hard times. For the months of June, July and August, 1894, the amount of beer sent out of Chicago breweries was 946,921 barrels, while for the corresponding period this year the amount was 1,026,070. The gain was 79,149 barrels, or an average of 880 a day. Nearly all of this was consumed in the city, besides an enormous amount of export beer and Milwaukee beer. In the amount of beer produced the Chicago district exceeds all others in the country, except the New York district.—Chicago Tribune.

Took the Prize.

"Who tuk de prize at the fancy ball, Miss Lindy?"

"Lizy Ann Jones. She had de sleebes ob her dress made laik watahmillons."—Exchange.

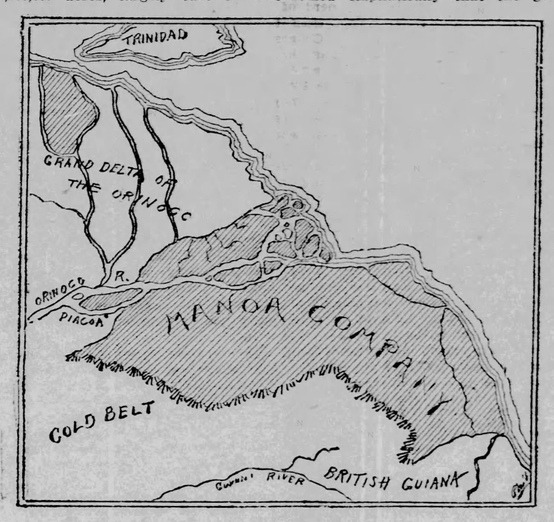
CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE MANOA COMPANY.

The Minnesota Company Which Has a Venezuelan Concession.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Manoa company is an organization which has secured from the Venezuelan government a concession of land in the territory in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. The territory covered by the concession is estimated at about 14,000,000 acres, largely east of the



MAP SHOWING CONCESSION OF VENEZUELA TO MINNESOTA CAPITALISTS—SHADED PORTIONS ARE THE CONCESSIONS.

Orinoco river and its easterly extremity is the eastern boundary of Venezuela. To that extent, of course, there is a small portion of it involved in the trouble between Venezuela and England. The extreme western claims of England overlap the eastern claims of Venezuela. The southern boundary is the summit of a mountain range, so the concession embraces the different kinds of soil to be found from the sea level of a river delta to the top of a mountain range. The principal agricultural resources are cocoa, sugar cane, coffee and timber. The syndicate has a lease, practically, for ninety-nine years, but if mines are discovered, the concession gives absolute ownership.

President Bowman in an interview denied emphatically that the grant had been made with the idea that the United States could be brought into the trouble. He claimed that the grant had been made in 1883 to a citizen of Venezuela, and had been purchased by the company before the trouble arose with Great Britain over this territory.

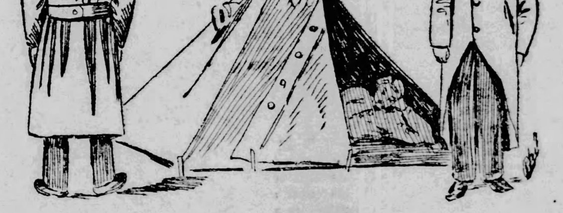
COAT AND TENT IN ONE.

New Device for Reducing Weight of Baggage on Marches.

The Austrian army has had successful results in its experiments with a combination overcoat and tent, and our own army has decided to test the same device. Any scheme that serves to lighten the baggage of an army and increase the comfort of the soldiers is bound to be welcome, and this combination has interested American officers.

The accompanying picture, from the Army and Navy Journal, shows the overcoat and the tent that may be made from it. When worn as an overcoat, it folds so as to form a sack coat that falls below the knees. It has a hood attachment that may be pulled over the head in stormy weather. When spread, this overcoat makes a waterproof tent. The device is intended for use on forced marches, picket duty, etc.

The many advantages of such a coat are quickly apparent. In only a few minutes it can be transformed into a V-shaped tent large enough to shelter one man. The garment is water-proof and light. The use of this garment would reduce greatly an army's baggage, and would add on forced marches a protection that now is frequently lacking.



THE TENT OVERCOAT.

YOUNGEST NEW WOMAN.

She Lives in Brooklyn and Dresses Like a Schoolboy.

The dainty little lady in Knickerbockers whose portrait appears here, is the newest new woman in America, says the New York Recorder. She is an end-of-the-century girl, and she is as pretty as a peach. There is nothing boisterous about this maiden, and, although she attires herself in a fashion that is ex-

THE NEWEST WOMAN.

tremely modern and up to the times, she is none the less a modest, soft-spoken lassie.

"This junior new woman is a Brooklynite—she was born there some ten summers ago, and her name is Henrietta Van Syklen. Her mother does not "go in for" new woman fads, does not believe in bloomers for grown ups of the gentler sex, and hardly cares for woman's rights and that sort of thing, but she does believe in a rational dress for little girls, and has set the example by having her own daughter attired in loose-fitting knickerbockers, a yachting cap, thick stockings and knock-about shoes.

In these togs little Henrietta can go where she pleases, run, climb trees and trundle her hoop over the cobbles even in rainy weather. At all events the costume does not seem ungainly for the girlish form shown in the portrait.

ESCALLOPED CAULIFLOWER.

By Following This Recipe the Delicate Flavor Is Retained.

Cauliflower when properly prepared is a dainty dish. The fresh and tender vegetable is just now in its prime. Its delicate flavor may be retained by following this recipe:

Boil the cauliflower until very tender, drain well and cut in small pieces. Put in layers with fine chopped egg and this dressing: Half-pint of milk thickened over boiling water, with two tablespoons of flour, seasoned with two teaspoons of salt, one of white pepper, and two ounces of butter. Grate bread crumbs over the top and place in the oven to heat thoroughly and brown. Serve in the same dish in which it has been baked. This is an excellent recipe for common heads. The more perfect flowers may be boiled and treated in the same manner.

Place them whole, stem down, in a buttered dish. Make a white sauce of the same ingredients in the proportion given: A cup of grated bread-crumbs beaten to a froth with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and three of cream or milk, one well-beaten egg, with salt and pepper to taste. Pour this over the cauliflower, cover the dish tightly, and bake in a quick oven for six minutes or until they are a delicate brown. Serve as above. When recipes call for milk or cream, and the former is used, boiling it improves its quality and richness. In using milk for cooking purposes boiled milk is always preferable.

The One Item of Interest.

Trance Medium (recovering)—"Yes, friend; while the normant clay of my body lay here, my spirit was in the heavenly city. I saw the pearly gates, the towers of gold——"

Bicycling Enthusiast (interrupting eagerly)—"How were the roads?"—Puck.

INTERESTING ODDS AND ENDS.

The deepest ocean soundings slightly exceed 46,000 feet. They were made near Tristan d'Acunha.

The loftiest active volcano is Cotopaxi. It is 18,880 feet high, and its last great eruption was in 1855.

The highest point ever attained by man was that reached by Cox and Glashier, in 1862, 37,000 feet above the sea.

The most populous country in proportion to its area is said to be Holland; the country having the greatest population is China, which some statisticians estimate to have at least 400,000,000 of people.

The highest human habitaiton in the world is said to be the railroad station at Galera, in Peru, lying 15,635 feet above the sea.

It is said that the largest bar of gold ever cast was sent to the Bank of California in 1882. It weighed 511 1-2 pounds.

A WITTY CLERGYMAN.

But Once at Least He Met His Match.

Years ago there lived in Connecticut an old minister who was quite celebrated for his wit. Many of his sayings have been preserved and handed down from father to son.

In a meeting of ministers one day a sermon was read, and, according to custom, criticised. It had been read in the old, well-known sing-song tone. One minister objected to the tone of the sermon, and another found fault with something else. The old doctor sat quietly in his corner until his turn to speak came.

"If you take away the tone," he said dryly, "it seems to me there would be little left."

While traveling in the Western country he learned to shave without the aid of a mirror. Long afterward, while attending some gathering of ministers, he got up early and was discovered by his friends standing face to a blank wall to perform the act of shaving, although there was a good mirror in the room. In answer to his friend's surprised question he said he had not used a looking-glass for thirty years.

"The last time I looked in one," he said, with a curious drawing in of the corners of his mouth that always accompanied a joke, "I got so little encouragement I thought I wouldn't try it again."

He did not generally enjoy having a joke turned on himself, but sometimes he fully appreciated it. One day a shiftless neighbor called and asked if he had a wheelbarrow.

"Yes," replied the clergyman, "but I don't lend it."

"Well," said the neighbor, promptly, "did I ask for it?"

This pleased the old minister so much that the neighbor presently departed trundling the cherished wheelbarrow with the old man's full consent.

RIVER BOUNDARIES.

A Dispute Which Is Over Two Centuries Old.

One of the oldest boundary disputes in the country is that between New Jersey and Delaware over the jurisdiction of the Delaware river opposite Newcastle, and for some distance above and below the town. A New Jersey paper explains the difficulty as follows:

New Jersey insists that her jurisdiction extends to the middle of the river there as elsewhere, while Delaware claims jurisdiction at that point clear across to the New Jersey shore. Charles II. granted to his brother James, Duke of York, about the year 1683, a portion of the Delaware peninsula. The grant specially gave James a circular piece of land twelve miles about Newcastle, all islands falling within the circle, and seemingly from the language the bed of the stream.

James gave the land to William Penn, and this land afterwards became a part of the state of Delaware. It is upon the language of this grant that Delaware claims jurisdiction over the whole river opposite Newcastle.—Youth's Companion.

THE LAST PARADE.

They were days to be remembered,
When at sound of trumpet call
Young recruits we left the village,
Bent on glory one and all.
And the music round us flashing
Made us feel that evermore
Our lives were worth the living
As they never were before.
I remember the day
When we all rode away,
To the dreams that the music made
And our hopes one and all,
When the old trumpet call
Rang out clear for our first parade.

It was glorious while it lasted,
But the years went by too soon—
Youth should stay a little longer
When a lad's a bold dragoon.
Then, like shadows from us drifting,
Comrades fell in foreign land,
Home again! the roll call found us
But a broken little band.
As we rode down the street
To the old measured beat
It was tears that the music made,
And it seemed like a prayer
For the lads who would ne'er
Stand again by our side on parade!

But the marching days are over.
Veterans! now at ease we stand,
Till the order comes for marching
To the last and restful land.
Only when the troops are passing
Our years we all forget,
And the old familiar music
Makes us feel we're soldiers yet
And we're young once again
As we hark to the strain,
Till the bonds in the distance fade.
So we wait one and all
For the last trumpet call
That shall sound for the last parade.
—Temple Bar.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.

It is Very Simple, Costs Nothing and Gives the Sufferer No Trouble.

"An excellent and never-failing cure for headache," said an apostle of physical culture to the New York Evening Sun, "is the simple act of walking backward. Just try it some time if you have any doubt about it. I have yet to meet a person who didn't acknowledge its efficacy after a trial. Nobody has as yet discovered or formulated a reason why such a process should bring certain relief. Physicians say that it is probably because the reflex action of the body brings about a reflex action of the brain, and thus drives away the pain that when produced by nervousness is the result of too much going forward. As soon as you begin to walk backward, however, there comes a feeling of everything being reversed, and that is followed by relief. The relief is always certain and generally speedy. Ten minutes is the longest I have ever found necessary. An entry or a long, narrow room makes the best place for such a promenade. You should walk very slowly, letting the ball of your foot touch the floor first and then the heel, just the way, in fact, that one should, in theory, walk forward, but which, in practice, is so rarely done. Besides curing nervous headache, there is no better way to learn to walk well and gracefully forward than the practice of walking backward. A half hour of it once a day will do wonders toward improving the gait of any woman."

BOOKRA.

"As I lay asleep in Italy."—Shelley.
One night I lay asleep in Africa,
In a garden close by the city gate;
A desert horseman, furious and late,
Came wildly thundering at the closed bar.
"Open in Allah's name!" he cried.
"Wake, Mustapha!
Slain is the sultan; treason, war, and hate
Rage from Fez to Tetuan. Open straight!"
The watchman heard as thunder from afar.
"Go to! In peace the city lies asleep.
To Allah, all-knowing, no news you bring"—
And turned in slumber still his watch to keep.
At once a nightingale began to sing,
In Oriental calm the garden lay—
Panic and war postponed another day.
—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

WITH BIG BOWS.

Here Is a Sample of What the Proper Thing Will Be.

Hats this season threaten to call out more anathemas from the male theater going population. It is not that they will be so much larger than ever before, but they will be covered with bows of many loops, radiating from the crown. The greater the number of loops and the wider the taffeta ribbon, of which the most stylish are made, the more complete will be the success of the hat.

It will be quite "the thing" to have the ribbons contrast in color with the hat. Black, of course, holds pre-eminence in popularity. Thus a hat like the accompanying in velvet, or felt, or beaver, of one color—blue, royal purple, or the like—with numerous black ribbon loops, is "quite Parisian," and will be much worn this fall.

THE DRIVER'S HAT.

The True Gentleman Illustrated His Claim to the Title.

Boston's old comfort and discomfort, the east wind was blowing half a gale down Summer street, as a truck, heavily laden with shoe cases, started in from High street, says the Standard. Suddenly the driver's hat blew off.

The heavy load was pushing on the horses' heels, and besides, the great traffic on this busy corner prevented any halt amidst the many vehicles.

Meanwhile the hat spun merrily toward Purchase street in sight of hundreds of people. Passers-by laughed as they saw the discomfort of the driver, but no one offered to pick up his hat.

As he was turning his team sideways prior to jumping off, a prosperous looking man came along. He sported a white waistcoat over his large, well-fed stomach, had white gaiters over his shoes, and his good-natured, refund face was framed in neatly-cropped side whiskers, "a la rentier."

Seeing the driver's difficulty, he stepped without a moment's hesitation into the crowded street, between the many vehicles, succeeded in securing the hat after some difficulty, restored the same with a pleasant nod to its owner, and smilingly walked off.

Several laborers, lounging about the corner, puffing their strong, short clay pipes, had witnessed it all. They looked sheepishly at one another and went off.

Only one of them, a tall, rough-looking fellow with a lurching walk and a red nose, remarked:

"I'll be blowed, fellers, that'sh what I calls one of—of your genevine, full-blooded gintlemen, and don't yer forgit it—see?"

ALL HAVE PUZZLING NAMES.

The New Colors Which Will be Worn the Coming Season.

It is a wise woman these days who can call the color of her new fall gown by its proper name. A dark, rich plum color is known as radjal. Jacinthe is the somewhat odd name given to a beautiful blue gray which promises to be much worn.

Marie Antoinette blue bears a striking resemblance to ultra-marine. A charming pinkish mauve which appears to be the color of the hour is called by those who know amaryllis.

An inconspicuous gravel color which combines effectively with bits bright and dark shades is known as gravier. The different shades of brown, all of which are popular, are referred to by so many puzzling names that it is useless to learn them. But whether their names are unpronounceable or not the colors themselves this season are unusually beautiful.

ERRORS OF ASTRONOMERS.

CURIOUS BLUNDER IN REGARD TO THE ECLIPSE OF SEPTEMBER 18.

Naval Observatory Had to Print a New Diagram of the Eclipse.

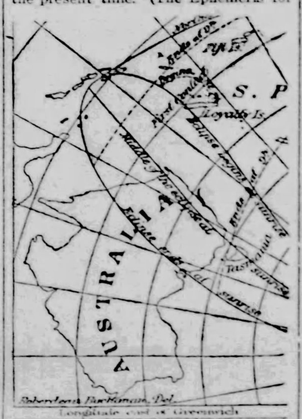
A partial eclipse of the sun took place on Wednesday, September 18, visible in the northern part of Australia and the South Pacific ocean. This eclipse "points a moral and adorns a tale."

Astronomy has been for so long a period an exact science and astronomers have for so long been considered infallible in their work that it comes with something of a shock to discover that they can err like other men. Particularly must this be the case when a gross error in simple mathematical calculation is committed in the National Observatory at Washington.

The "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" is issued from the Naval Observatory at Washington

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.
September 18, 1895.
(Section of Diagram I.)

several years in advance of the current year. Prof. Simon Newcomb is superintendent of the Naval Observatory, having held the position since 1861, and he officially signs the preface to each annual issue of the Ephemeris, fifteen hundred copies being printed under an act of Congress, approved February 11, 1880, "of which one hundred shall be for the use of the Senate, four hundred for the House of Representatives, and one thousand for the public service, to be distributed by the Navy department." The preface to the volume for 1895 contains the following: "The arrangement of the American Ephemeris adopted in the volume for 1882, and explained in the appendix to that volume, has been continued without radical change to the present time. (The Ephemeris for



PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.
September 18, 1895.
(Section of Diagram II.)

1895 is dated 'Washington, 1892.') The additions then made comprise more data for eclipses of the sun, diagrams showing the configurations of the satellites of Jupiter, data respecting the discs of Mercury and Venus for the reduction of meridian and photometric observations and diagrams with tables for identifying any known satellites of other planets."

Such improvements for the prediction of "eclipse of the sun" having been effected, it is certainly matter for surprise to find that an error in regard to the eclipse of last month amounting to 28 degrees 35 seconds, had been made in the National observatory, forcing correction by the insertion of an extra diagram, and by a written note at the foot of the erroneous diagram originally supplied in the volume of Ephemeris of 1895.

The two cuts herewith are made from sections of the two diagrams. No. 1 shows the portion of the path of the eclipse in which the error occurs, as originally printed. No. 2 shows the same portion as corrected by the new diagram. It will be observed that in the first the limit of the eclipse at sunrise occurs at a point a long distance from Australia, while in the second a third part of that continent is included. Considering that the calculation of the paths of the eclipses is a customary and not difficult problem, this blunder at the source of our astronomical authority is certainly stupendous. But, on referring to the previous volumes of the American Ephemeris, there are found lists of "Corrections," running (between 1879 and 1895) at the rate of from ten to twenty-five corrections in every volume, referring in each case to previous volumes. Thus the volume for 1886 contains the corrections for 1885, 1884 and 1883, and the volume for 1896 those for 1893, 1894 and 1895. This must be very disagreeable, for the advanced scientists who have to depend on the American Ephemeris. The corrections cover eclipse charts (sometimes the dates are wrong), star right ascension and declination, transits (one in 1886 being incorrect by one hour), longitudes of the planets; and in 1885 a correction of the "diagram of Jupiter's satellites" calls on the student to "reverse direction of arrows." This must all be very embarrassing to the searcher after exact astronomical knowledge. Some of the errors are evidently typographical, but most of them are not, and there is no excuse for any.

THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

Its Double Movement May be Shown With a Plate and an Egg-Shell.

The next time you have boiled eggs for breakfast, make the experiment, that is here illustrated, and see how easy a thing it is to show the earth's double motion, its rotation on its own axis and its revolution around the sun, at the same time.

In the center of the plate draw, if you choose, a big blazing sun with the yolk of the egg—provided it be hard—and then moisten the edge, or

A PRETTY EXPERIMENT.

flange, of the plate with water. Place a segment of the egg-shell on the plate, as shown in the illustration, and with a gentle movement of the hand you make it not only revolve around the track you have mentioned, but also spin on its axis as it goes.

The upper arrow marks the direction in which it will spin on its axis, and the lower one, the direction of its course around the sun. If made with care, this experiment never fails.

A Cautious Horseman.

"You say that horse isn't afraid of anything. Can my wife drive him?"

"I don't know, sir. I've never seen your wife."—Life.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

Miss Ruth's Bowles EDITOR

THE BRAVEST BATTLE THAT EVER WAS FOUGHT.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not.
'Twas fought by the mothers of men

Nay, not with cannon, or battle-shot,
With sword, or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent word, or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battle-field!

No marshalling troops, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! these battles they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave!

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on, in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down.
—Joaquin Miller.

MORNING AND EVENING.

HOPE AND COURAGE VS. DOUBT AND FEAR.

It is a Wrong Understanding of the Law That Brings Such Sense of Failure.

MY LIFE.

Uplifted and hopeful, I began my day,
I would do much—much work in kindness,
Help others, and lead them along the way;
Sure of myself—in my blindness.

AT EVENING.

Stumbling and falling, all thro' the day,
Not sure of myself—asking for kindness;
Ah, me! I could not show others the way;
Dear Lord! lead me—in my blindness.
—Louise Houghton.

Ah, how often that is the way! Gay and bright, full of courage to do and dare sure of the power to win success for self and to help others—this in the morning; depressed, weary, discouraged, ready to believe life all a failure—this, when the shadows of evening are falling. If we do not see the results we have counted upon; if our effort does not seem to accomplish the purpose for which we put it forth, at once we reckon it all a loss; we believe that in some way we have made a mistake and thus rendered what we have done of earnest thought and labor absolutely useless.

There is another side to it. In the first place it is absolutely impossible for a cause to be set in motion without some effect following. It may not be according to the design we had marked out; we may seem to have failed utterly in what we hoped to accomplish, but something has been done which may be far and away better in its finality than what we had contemplated. You remember, it is said that even a sparrow's fall is noted by the Father. Aside from the religious point of view, this is the statement of a law, that the most trifling action produces vibrations that will pass on and on through the universes You see that while this fact vastly increases our responsibility, it is also a great encouragement, for it makes sure that the effort we put forth with so much hope and energy is not lost; that if it had its origin in the desire to "help others," the thought and deed, winged with unselfishness, will be sure somewhere to accomplish its purpose, even though we know it not.

It is a good thing to look backward over our lives occasionally, and see how often what we deplored as a failure really proved a success in its highest sense. The very thing we had set our hearts upon and could not reach with all our striving, was the thing we did not need, and, more than that, it was what would have brought us pain instead of pleasure. All things work together for final good. The nearness or remoteness of that good depends upon the motives which enter into the doers of the action which bring an existing condition.

Courage is what we all need. I remember hearing my mother tell of an old Scotch woman she knew in her youth, who had the most invincible spirit. Blow after blow came upon her, but no one heard her murmur. At last, out of her little property she had but a single cow left, and that, too, was finally driven away for a debt not of her contracting. Her only remark, as she saw it go, was one most ungrammatical in expression but unflinching in spirit: "Them that has," she said, "must lose!" And then she went quietly on with her work.

The greatest misfortune that can come to us is to lose courage; to believe failure is inevitable in present undertakings because past efforts seem to have been abortive. If we can only recognize the truth—for truth it is since it is law—that nothing can be lost, that no effort for good accomplishment really fails of its purpose though its results may not accord with our plan and perhaps is not even visible to us, discouragement will not so often enter into our lives. We shall know that the helpful thought and effort are working out our purpose somewhere and in some way, if not as we contemplated. As I have said before every thought goes forth clothed with power, a real thing. If we send it out robed with an earnest desire that it shall accomplish good, even though the action of which it is the parent is never made visible to the physical sense, yet the good is done. Be sure of it, and let not the eventide bring weariness and despair.

We are not sufficiently self-reliant, which is only another term for self-helpful. Through lack of knowledge of our own possibilities we grow discontented and restless. Do you remember what Emerson says? "Welcome evermore to gods and men is the self-helping man. For him all doors are flung wide; him all tongues greet, all hands cheer, all eyes follow with desires. Our love goes out to him and embraces him because he did not need it."

You see what he means. It is to have won this power to take a larger view of life than most of us possess; this holding of oneself steady under all circumstances, doing the thing which seems to us right to do, and then leaving the result to work out in its own way, according to the law by which it must be governed. It is to have learned to listen to the inner voice which always speaks if we hearken, then to obey, putting anxiety as to results in the background. "That which each can do best none but his Maker can teach him." And we shall be taught in one way or another, each lesson adding to our force of character, not only for this life but for the whole vast future.

"Uplifted and hopeful I began my day." "Sure of myself." No, you are not "blind" to be sure of yourself, to be uplifted and hopeful because you are thus sure. It is the Divine within you that prompts you in the morning to the endeavor to help others; it is the darkness and shadows of the world's tumultuous restless thought that makes you so doubtful at evening. The Light is still there only you see it not. The good you tried to do to-day has been done; the help you tried to give has been given, though you may seem to have failed utterly.

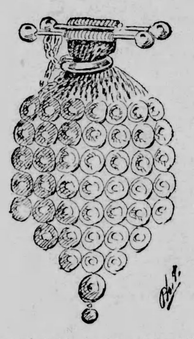
It is, I repeat, of the utmost importance to keep the element of doubt and fear out of all that we do. Then strong in the wish to do right, we may be "uplifted and hopeful," not only in the morning, but in the evening, not only in the one day, but through all the days here and hereafter. EMILY S. BOUTON.

CARD-TABLE CONVENIENCES

For Friends Who Enjoy a Social Game Occasionally or Often.

Crochet Card-Table Purse.

This card-table purse is composed of 88 small metal rings covered in crochet with old-rose saddlers' silk. Take 14 rings for the top row. Crochet 10 single crochets around the first half of each successive ring, then a slip stitch on the 1st single of the first ring. Going back along the other side, crochet 10 singles around



the second half of each ring, and a slip stitch on the 1st single. The wrong side of the crochet is the right side of the purse. Make four rows with 14 rings each, connecting the rings of each row to those of the preceding row when working around the first half. the pointed lower end make 1 row of 10 rings, ten 1 row of 6, and lastly 2 rings for the point, where the rings are then tacked together with needle and thread. The top is then finished with 9 rows of work as follows:

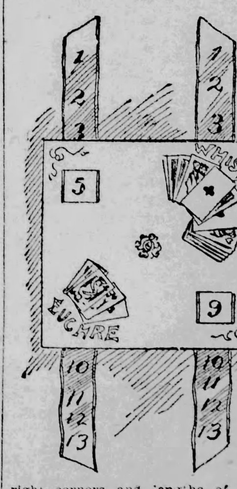
First row.—A treble crochet between the first 2 rings in the top row, 2 ch., 1 d. c. at the middle of the next 10 singles around a ring, 2 ch.; repeat.

Second to eighth rows.—4 ch. to begin then 1 double around each 2 ch., and 2 ch. between.

Ninth row.—This row fastens on the clasp of the purse, which consists of a ring and two bars connected by a chain. 1 ch. to begin, then a single around every 2-ch., working around the bar. A metal ball finishes each point. —De'e Turner.

Card Counter.

A square of celluloid is decorated at the center and at two corners with a pointed design, the words "Whist" and "Euchre" being traced in the other corners. Parts of a pack of fine playing cards are neatly pasted under these words, or if preferred may also be painted in. Slashes are cut in the square at the upper left and lower



right corners and lengths of ribbon upon which are painted numerals are passed through the slashes, being drawn to indicate the number of points scored by each player.

While not to be classed among absolutely useful adjuncts to a card table, it makes a pretty and appropriate ornament for the card room.—Puritana.

Case for Playing Cards.

Case for Playing Cards.—This case is made on a foundation of cardboard. The back section, which is cut nearly twice as long as the front section and shaped in a long V at the top, is

smoothly covered with plush or velvet. The front is made as wide as the back—which is a little wider than a card—and the sides are cut a little wider than the thickness of a full pack of cards, one side being a little shorter than the other. The front and sides are smoothly covered with silk or satin, and all the parts are carefully joined by fine over-and-over stitches. The decoration pictured on the front consists of three small cards placed as pictured, and a letter and scroll design done with two kinds of tinsel thread. The decorating cards may be cut from celluloid and suitably painted, or they may be painted on the fabric. One corner of the front is turned over ornamentally, and loops and ends of narrow ribbon are bunched in the top corners of the back, and also where the suspending ribbons meet.—Therese.

Oh, ask not thou, How shall I bear,
The burdens of to-morrow?
Sufficient for to-day, its care,
Its evil, and its sorrow;
God imparteth by the way
Strength sufficient for the day.
—Anon.

A merry greeting to you all to-day! Come in! Come in! Do not linger outside, for already the frost has kissed the leaves of the trees upon the hillsides and in the valleys until they are turning all colors in their resentment. Beautiful they are, too, in their varied hues, flaming into gorgeous crimson, golden yellow and russet brown. We can see them, though, through the windows while we "counsel together" this gorgeous October day. If trouble has laid its hand upon you come in and let us gird you round about with our good wishes and warm sympathy. If life is bright for you to-day, come in and lend of your joy to those who need strength and inspiration. There is room for all and something for each one to do for others, and that is what really makes life worth the living.

To how many of you will these quaint lines, which I found floating around, apply? Is that too pointed a question? Well, let me whisper a word in your ear. I fancy it is true of every individual one of us, though, perhaps, the "mad" comes more rarely with some than with others; yet it is a thing we all need to fight. Don't you think so, friends? Here are the lines:

There is sadness in her sadness when
she's sad,
There is gladness in her gladness when
she's glad;
But the sadness of her sadness nor the
gladness of her gladness
Aren't in it with the madness when
she's mad.

Our Buckeye Californian comes from her distant home with some good thoughts for us, and also brings to the editor some pressed flowers, which retain their shape and coloring in a remarkable degree. The flower, leaf and seed-pod of the Paradise tree, enclosed in her letter, give evidence that the "tree" must be very lovely. The editor thanks this ex-Buckeye for remembering her so kindly, and thinks that some information concerning this and other Californian flowers would be very acceptable to the flower-lovers in the Cozy Corner. This week she has something especially for L. W. W., though we may all enjoy it.

I am quite a distance from the home of the Household, but would like to enroll my name as one of the family. I may perhaps be able to say something beneficial. If not, at least I can draw much good from that source.

My thoughts will revert to L. W. W. and her confession. I have waited very patiently, and looked in vain for some wise person to teach us the way in this all important matter. Christ's question, when He raised His eyes from the ground and said, "Where are thine accusers?" would apply nicely in this case, there are so few really innocent. We all much prefer to write about something good to eat, or fine clothes for baby. The clothes of baby are but a dot in comparison with the cup to be kept pure within that is put in our charge. (Luke 11:39.)

Papa and mamma do much harm, unwittingly, when they talk neighborhood news before their children. Their little, alert, and plastic minds receive these impressions and store them in the brain cells for future use; it is seed sown that will germinate all too soon. I will say to L. W. W., that I draw from the Bible the greatest assistance about the use of the tongue and refer her to James, third chapter, Prov. 21-23, and many others.

"Let this mind be in you that was in Christ Jesus," is a splendid motto. It has done me a mine of good.—Buckeye Californian.

Rebekah Rustic found a seat in the Cozy Corner by Hazel Dell, and this is what she said to her: I have brought up a family of seven children, six of them boys, with but very little hired help. I taught my boys, every one of them, as well as my girl, to help do the house work. When my oldest son was not quite six I had four children, and when he was seven I had five, but before then he had learned to wipe the dishes, set and clear the table, as well as any girl of the same age, and do it much neater than some grown up girls I have known.

You can begin by teaching a child to pick up his playthings, almost as soon as he can walk, and have a basket for him to put them in. Then he can run to get any little thing he can reach, that you need, and save you many steps, and I never knew a little child that did not enjoy thinking he was helping mamma.

There is a little girl near us now, who is hardly four years old, yet for more than a year she has run on errands for her mother, at first with a paper with what was needed written on it, and now she does just as well as a child of ten could. Try this plan with your young family, and I think you and the children also, will be much happier than if you tried to do everything yourself.—Rebekah Rustic.

Nasturtium came for a very short call this day and had time to say only a word to two or three whom she met. We hope she will come again soon, and stay longer.

Annie Hope, I think you would enjoy a bed of nasturtiums. I like them so well that I have chosen them for my nom de plume, you see. Mrs Lelah G., "Whatever we wish done well, we do ourselves," and. Aunt Jerusha, "Godliness with contentment is great gain."—Nasturtium.

Ruth Evans came especially to see Would-Be-Student, though she had some suggestions for others, and when she had found him, she asked him:

Would-Be-Student, what do you want to study? Get Robinson's Shorter Course Arithmetic and work and prove every example in it. Practice writing, slowly until you can write an easily read hand, then gradually write faster. At your age use a stub pen. Get a late edition of some good atlas and look up every locality mentioned in The Blade, and get to understand the situation thoroughly. Write to the different Blade departments, carefully spelling every word. Get any good United States history and look up every event mentioned in your papers. Practice reading aloud slowly and distinctly until you get every sound clear and plain, but do not drawl or hesitate. For higher work use Thalheimer's General History, Gabriel Campbell's Lessons in German, Robinson's Algebra, Houston's Physical Geography, Steele's Physiology and Astronomy, etc. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, I would say you will find the happiest of people are those who have a little home and garden and work quite hard for a living, have few "pleasures," lead simple lives, and eat plain food.—Ruth Evans.

Mrs. J. W. Rinker, who also came to give Would-Be-Student some assistance, supplemented Ruth Evans's list with:

The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful, and Heads and Faces, These are two most excellent books for study. The one is physiology in allegory, the other a study in human nature.

I think a good book not merely read, but studied, understood and loved, is one of the greatest incentives toward individual improvement and higher aims in life that the mind can receive. —Mrs. J. W. Rinker.

Just after these friends had gone away another who introduced herself as one in search of advice called and left the following letter for any one who would assist her. And the editor would say in reference to this letter that there are very many women in the same need as Mrs. W. K. B., and that it shows a great amount of good sense on their part that they are anxious to redeem the time they have been obliged from adverse circumstances to lose. Every one must judge for herself as to the amount or quality of study she wishes to pursue:

Seeing the request of Would-Be-Student gave me courage to come to the Cozy Corner of The Blade for help. I am older than this student; am past middle age. All of my younger days were employed in hard work. My father and my mother were poor people and obliged to have the assistance of every one of their children, as soon as they were old enough to work. I married a poor man, and we both have been obliged to work till quite recently when, by an unexpected favor of fortune, we were placed in a position where we need no longer do so.

Now that I have time and means, I would like to study such things as would help me to make a good appearance in the new society that I am to move in. I am too old, I think, to undertake a very lengthy course of instruction, and would like to read, and study such things as would be of practical use, so that I would not seem too awkward or ignorant when with other ladies. I have managed to pick up a little knowledge of the first principles of English grammar, have read some history, and am quite good in common arithmetic, but so far, in my new life, I do not find these last two studies to be of much use in getting along with those I meet. You see dear ladies, I want to be in the swim of small talk, and do not know how to proceed. Will any one tell me?

And I wish to add that this desire does not come entirely from my ambition to be a society woman, but to please my good husband, who wishes to give me all the pleasure he can, now that he is financially able to do so, and I wish to do this to please him.—Mrs. W. K. B.

For the benefit of any who may be a little cramped in the matter of closet room, Emily H., ran in for just a moment, to tell them how she managed:

"I just wish to step into the Cozy Corner long enough to tell you how I made two beautiful and useful pieces of furniture out of an old cupboard. My house is quite small, and I have no closet room for storing the bedding that is not in constant use, so I took the bottom part of an old cupboard, put a narrow molding (about 1 in. wide) down each side of the front and across the front and both ends of the top. I stained it cherry, varnished it, put a brass curtain rod across the front and on that hung a silk curtain. Across the top I placed a felt scarf with flowers painted on the ends. This makes a nice shelf for books, etc., and you would be surprised at the amount of bedding I have stored away behind that silk curtain.

The upper part of the cupboard I made into a pretty book case by staining it rosewood, varnishing it and placing some castors under it. The doors I removed and put curtains in their place, and in this way I have made two pretty and useful pieces of furniture out of one old cupboard at a very trifling expense.—Emily H.

Among the inquiries this week we find the following:

Can some one furnish the recipe for chow chow, using mostly green tomatoes with some cabbage, onions, peppers and spices?—Ruth Evans.

Can any one tell me if onions are good for nervous persons to eat? I have been told so, but have not tried them on account of their offensive odor.—Invalid.

Can any one tell me why the Milwaukee brick are of a different color from other brick? Is it anything in preparing the clay or in burning it that gives them the cream color?—John J.

Mrs. E. H.:—Your letter to which you refer, happened to be such a direct charge against a person who reads The Blade, that it would have seemed a personal reference if it had been published. Of course, you knew nothing of this fact when you wrote the letter, but the editor thought it would be better to defer using it for a while.

Flower Lover, Primrose says this:

"If you would have an abundance of brilliant poppies in bloom in early May be sure and plant the seed in October.

"If plants are set in a tub half-filled with soft water after repotting, they will not droop. Lift the blooming marigold about October 1, and it will bloom late in the autumn in your window garden.

"Have ready a box of good garden soil in the cellar, which will come in right for the early seed sowing in boxes, long before the winter is over. You might want to repot a geranium, or perhaps some friend will hand you a slip."

Our friend, Ruth Evans, kindly answers several questions as follows:

"S. A. L.:—Black pepsin is a fraud of the first water, and even if it would do as claimed, you would have a species of cheesy-buttery unsalableness.

Iron filings and other fine refuse of iron from a blacksmith shop will increase the beauty of the bloom of flowers by heightening the colors.

Blade Reader:—To cure mange, use red precipitate, sulphur and lard. Any druggist can tell you how to proportion them, so as to not to use too much red precipitate.

Simple Sally:—In entering a church the gentleman should open the door and allow the lady to pass into the building first; he should precede her up the aisle to the door of the pew they are to occupy, and there stand aside till she has entered. Second—If the young man is an intimate friend, a lady can ask him to call upon her when she meets him after he has been absent from the city for a long time. —Ed.

Poverty:—You need not hesitate to wear your cloak even though it be longer than the fashion calls for, for the coming season. Very many persons, those who are not ultra-fashionable, prefer to wear a cloak that will be more comfortable than the short ones that are to be worn this fall. If you wish you can have a cape made from your long coat. If you wish to make it at home, rip the garment you are to wear, sponge and press it carefully. Then procure a good pattern and you can do the work as well as any one. You must be careful, however, about pressing the seams and about the finishing touches, if you wish to avoid the home made look.

In October there are fewer church holidays than in many other months. The 28th day is called St. Simon and St. Judes, day is the only one observed by the Episcopal church. Hallow-e'en, All Hallow-e'en, comes the 31st of this month and is celebrated by the young people of all denominations with games, tests of fortune-telling, etc. Some of these games and entertainments have been given in previous numbers of The Blade.

THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

These are busy days for housekeepers who do their own preserving and pickling, as so many varieties of fruit ripen at the same time that there is no time to waste if one would use it at its best. The Blade Cook was permitted to look into the store room of one busy woman a few days ago, and there upon the shelves were cans of peaches, of pears, of cherries and plums, row upon row of glasses of various kinds of jellies and jars of pickles, both sweet and sour, bottles of catsup—tomato, currant and grape—chilli sauce and chow-chow, till it seemed as if provision had been made for a regiment of people. "Yes," said the weary woman, "my family are all very fond of sauce, and what with company and that which I shall give away, here isn't more than I shall need, and I expect that the shelves will be filled with empty cans and glasses long before the fresh fruit appears. But," she added, "I do enjoy having such a healthy, hearty family to provide for," and the Cook hopes most sincerely that she may continue to enjoy and provide for them for many years.

One of the pleasantest facts about this store room was that nearly everything in it had been prepared from recipes taken from the Blade.

Cucumber Catsup.

For this, large, ripe cucumbers should be used. Pare them, remove the seeds and grate them, and to each pint of this pulp add 1-2 pt. vinegar, 1-4 teaspoonful cayenne pepper, 1 teaspoonful of salt and 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of grated horse radish. Drain the grated cucumber through a sieve, or fine colander, mix with the other ingredients, bottle and seal without cooking.—Ella H.

Cardinal Jelly.

(Requested.)

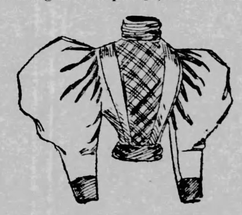
Cover 1 box of gelatine with 1 cupful of cold water and let it stand 1 hour, then add 1 lb sugar and 2 cupfuls of boiling water. Stir till the sugar is dissolved, then add 1 cupful of boiled cider. Beat in a porcelain kettle 1 qt. of cranberries, mash and squeeze them through a flannel bag, add this juice to the jelly, strain the whole through a flannel bag and turn into molds to cool. This jelly will not keep any great length of time, but it is easily made and when placed in a mold in alternate layers with lemon jelly then cut in dice and arranged in blocks or alternate light and dark colors and garnished with smilax, it makes a beautiful dish to serve with any dinner.

Lemon Jelly.

Cover one box of gelatine with 1 pt. of cold water and let it stand for 1 hour, then add 1 qt. boiling water, 1 lb sugar and the juice of 3 large lemons. When the sugar is dissolved, strain the jelly through a flannel bag and turn into molds to harden.

MAKE OVERS AND FASHIONS.

Certainly, Helen M., your last winter skirts can be worn the coming season if they were well made then. The stiffening is still put in, but not often



more than 10 or 14 inches deep, and there is so far very little trimming used upon skirts.

Yes, a black silk waist can be made which will be pretty for evening wear. Have a full vest front of some gay silk and a draped stock. The waist will be pretty with two box-pleats down the back, one from each shoulder near the neck, or you can have a double plait straight down the middle. The vest will be pretty with the edge followed each side by a narrow fold of velvet the color of one of the shades in the vest, or it may be of

black spangled. The belt should be the same.

Of course, you must have the large sleeves. Have the cuff made of the velvet, and then if the large puff hangs prettily, you will have a very pretty and becoming waist.

These answers to our friend Helen may also help others of our Household.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Were Obliged to Raise the "Standing Room Only" Sign This Week.

Chaperone's Confidential.

Whatever dullness may be manifest elsewhere, there is nothing of the sort in this department. Reports have been received from Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, which, though not as complete as the Chaperone could wish, show that a few of the M. G. R's. were in earnest in their desire for an organization, and are doing their best to forward its objects—"Improvement, mental, moral and social."

"Social" improvement does not mean "flirtation by mail," as one of the state presidents designates the letters received by him, since the publication of his photograph and sketch. Miss Prudence is sorry, indeed, if any of her girls have engaged in such an unlady-like, not to say dangerous, pastime. As to the persecuted president, she can only suggest that the surest way of discouraging such correspondents, is by treating them with dignified contempt and consigning the letters to the somber silence of the waste basket, unanswered.

Green, Neb., and Grey Eyes of W. Va., forfeited their seats in the M. G. R. this morning by writing on both sides of the paper.

Humpy Dumpy: The flower is not altogether a rarity, as a variety is raised here; but it was accepted with thanks as a friendly token from one of my girls.

Texas Flower: Your state has eight members and must have ten before a president will be appointed.

Whip-Poor-Will: Please do not change your "nom" every time you write. It is confusing and causes much extra work.

The new members asking admission to-day were: D. D. T., Student, Gipsey, Davy, Copper King, Lola, Texas Flower, E. E. K.

The following old members said good morning to the Chaperone: Whip-poor-will (alias Sweet Marie, Ind.), Humpy Dumpy, Doctor, Flo No. 2, Peach Blossom, Ethleel, Squib, Lillie, Western Woodsman, Mab and New England Girl.

All letters for this department should be addressed: The Blade, Toledo, O.—M. G. R.

Winona, Wash.:—"Perhaps some of the Eastern M. G. R.'s will be interested in a description of a wheat harvesting in Eastern Washington.

"The wheat is cut with a 'header,' a great machine that is pushed in front of six or eight horses; it is carried by a 'dropper' and thrown into a wagon having a very large 'box,' and is driven close beside the header, several such wagons being needed to keep one machine going.

"The wheat is then taken directly to the threshing machine, or else is stacked without binding, in which latter case the whole load is lifted from the wagon at once by a derrick and dropped upon the stack. After threshing the grain is put in sacks and arranged in great piles, sometimes remaining there for several weeks before being marketed.

"A 'cook-house,' built upon wheels, accompanies each outfit, moving daily in order to keep near the machine. Here the men, usually from eighteen to twenty-four of them, are boarded, sleeping in the stacks, and generally working from 5 o'clock a. m. until dark."

Philosopher, Kan.:—"Our society is humanity in miniature. Some of us are trifling with the superficialties of life, as Hazel Thornton, Touch-Me-Not and Daisy, who remind me of a laughing child, bounding along the shell-strewn beach, with no thought beyond the murmuring waves that lave her feet. Others, as New England Girl and U. No. Hoo, like peevish children, gather shells upon the beach and wrangle over their play things. Some of our circle are naturalists, judging by their letters, and tell us of scenes rivaling (?) the descriptions of Ruskin or Augusta Evans. But those like Carl, Trew Blew and Logus, who aim at higher excellence and greater progress, are scarcely appreciated until, with abuse and discourtesy heaped upon them, they are driven from the circle."

Oh, now, Philosopher, surely it isn't so bad as that! "Abuse" and "discourtesy" is, Miss Prudence hopes, barred out from this circle. Freedom of speech is paramount here, and as the 'reformers" mentioned received the right of expressing themselves freely, and somewhat arbitrarily, they could only expect the same privilege would be granted to those who did not agree with them.

Helen Nouverne, Ill.:—"I have been with you in spirit but not in body for the past five months, and after a most delightful trip through the West I am at home again, and oh, how I enjoy reading our club letters once more! It was impossible for me to get The Blade while I was away, so I missed seeing the president's pictures. I got a fine collection of flowers and grasses, however, and would like to know how many M. G. R.'s are interested in botany. Also do any of the other girls wear bloomers and ride a wheel? I do. I agree with Broncho Bill (Iowa), and would like to hear from him."

Paul, Iowa:—'Forest Neeley, I don't think the women of ancient times were happier than those of to-day, for they were little more than slaves, and the people were engaged in almost constant warfare. I agree with Squib in his answer to Jimmie Long, and think it took quite as much brains and intellect to compose U. No. Hoo's letter as that of New England Girl. What do you think of prize-fighting M. G. R's? I say, if men will be fools enough to do it, 'let 'em.'"

Laurel, Kan.:—"Flora, I am glad that I can truly say with you that I read the Bible with interest. Where else do we find a more perfect 'love story' than in this volume? Elwyn, come out of the trance you have fallen into, and let us hear from you; vacant chairs are not pleasant to look upon."

D. D. T., Kan.:—"One would suppose that to vote must needs occupy a woman's whole time, and transform her mentally, morally and physically to a mere thing with one insane desire to put a small slip of paper in a box. A woman's mind is as capable of expansion as a man's, and she has the same interest in the home as he has; it is as necessary that it should be made attractive to her as that she should spend all her time to render his few minutes in the house pleasant. No one argues that, because a man votes he takes less interest in his home, his wife, children, or sisters; why then suppose a woman to be so completely undone by the same exercise?

"And that poor, worn argument 'a woman cannot fight, therefore neither shall she vote!' It is so weak I won't give it any more exercise, but lay it to rest; a very shallow grave will be all it needs and over it we will plant a sprig of consistency to see if, perchance, we can raise a bit of good, plain, horse sense; just to see if any good can come out of Nazareth."

"The Garden of Eden is worth any ten 'Golden Rocks.'"

Student, Kan.:—"I attend the high school in my town, and hope to finish the course, though not this year. I am glad to tell Lorraine that the Stars and Stripes have floated over our school house for four years."

Gipsey Davy, Ind.—"I live half a mile from a cranberry marsh, half a mile from the Kankakee river, and a mile from the Standard Oil works. I am fond of riding horseback, and do not think there is any harm in dancing at a respectable place."

Copper King, Mich.:—"I live in the country and enjoy rural life for its close contact with nature and its healthful surroundings. I do not believe in dancing or card playing. Sweet Nightingale seems to have a very concise manner in expressing her opinions, and I think Sam Ingotus is a 'bone of contention.' Isn't he, M. G. R's.?"

Lola, Cal.:—"The Blade has been in our family for a few months only, but has always been read with much interest. I do not see any harm in dancing or novel reading, as I am very fond of both."

Texas Flower, Texas:—"I do not approve of bloomers, and agree with Capt. Nemo in regard to dancing and novel reading. Also, with Sam Igotus on the pretty girl question."

E. E. K., Neb.:—"I am in favor of women's suffrage on the plan of equal rights. If women think they are thoroughly competent to take care of themselves, let them give up the preferred privileges they now enjoy, and come down to the level we occupy, with the privilege of going one day in the year to stick a little piece of paper and a big bundle of principle, into the ballot box, just as their male relations do. And nine chances out of ten the bundle and the paper would be similar."

Whip-poor Will, Ind.:—"I like horseback riding and think bicycle riding excellent exercise, though if there is anything disgraceful it's bloomers, according to my opinion."

Humpy Dumpy, Kan.:—"A. M. T., I tried to explain a common 'header' in my other letter, but the wheat out here was so weedy it was thought best to leave it lying in the fields until it cured out, as it would be more liable to keep after being stacked; so, instead of letting it fall from the header as it was cut, they invented the drap, to make it fall in bunches. Cara Mia, I would like to be a nurse, for it seems to me a hospital would be the very best place to scatter loving kindnesses and to learn to be gentle, kind and true."

Doctor, Ind.:—"I have found, by actually weighing them, that men's brains are as an average heavier than women's; as to the quality of them, I am not prepared to make a statement. God says that she is the weaker vessel, ought not that to settle the matter for all time? Boadicea, who ever heard of women settling anything by arbitration? Read the history of Queen Elizabeth and Cleopatra, and I think you will see that your argument is absurd. New England Girl, did a woman start the Church of Christ—the Reformation that made religious freedom possible—the Sunday school that has done so much for the human race? Are these not of some importance? I have received my badge and am very proud of it."

Flo No. 2, O.:—"Forest Neeley, I think girls may be attractive both at and away from home. If no woman has as yet accomplished such great deeds as were done by Washington, Lincoln or Napoleon, it is only because they have not been given the opportunity. Man is woman's superior in strength only, not in intellect or energy."

Peach Blossom, Pa.:—"Some of you boys ought to be ashamed! Just think, after we allowed you to join our Circle, you call us old maids, and cowards, and tell us our brains are smaller than yours. I think you had better ask forgiveness, and promise better behavior in the future. Never mind them, girls; they are just talking. I agree with Jo, and also with Lenore."

Ethel, O.:—"I do not agree with Daisy, as to card playing, for I can see no more harm in a social game of cards than in a game of croquet. I infer from Squib's letter that he thinks it is wicked to ride a bicycle. Will he please give his reasons? I enjoy the exercise very much."

Squib, Wyo.:—"I think you are right, Florence; girls should not talk about one another for, although they may merit all that is said, a great many of them at present are about as uninteresting subjects as can be imagined; for instance, the girl of the 'bike,' bloomers, knee pants and political mind. Women's suffrage will never put down liquor, neither will it elevate politics. I have seen seven years of it while living in Colorado and Wyoming and saloons are wide open in every city and town in both states. So, Bud, we all have to comply with the laws of nature more or less, but what a world it would be if we each had power to assist the Supreme Being in conducting them!"

Lillie, Wis.:—"I do not think that deception can ever be right, for the Bible itself tells us not to be deceitful. I think it wicked to kill the birds to decorate our hats, and, like Shamrock, I would not play games on Sunday. I think The Golden Rock a nice story, but did not like the Garden of Eden."

Mab, Ind.:—"A 'barker,' Miss Prudence, is made of a piece of gas pipe with a plug in one end, an old bucket, or any hollow article, attached to an engine in such a way that part of the steam will blow into the open end. It's the same principle as that of blowing into a bottle, and some of them produce most hideous sounds that can be heard for miles."

New England Girl, Mass.:—"Yes, Duchess, I write my letters in Latin, think in German, sing in French, and speak Greek! It isn't strange it Cicero's style is like mine; he took lessons in oratory of me when he was a small boy. I wrote that letter for Philosopher's benefit, thinking he would recognize the style, as he is a high school student."

Western Woodsman, Wash.:—"In spite of the ridicule Sam, Raven, U. No Hoo, and a few other of the boys have called down upon themselves by their opinions concerning women's suffrage, pretty faces, etc., I have a proposition to make to any of the women who are tired of being women, and tending to women's work, and wish to become men, to vote and tend to men's work generally.

"I have control of a large logging camp up here on the Sound, and, like her, I am getting tired of my work, and propose that she come out here and take my place, while I go East and take hers. Of course, she can't govern the business the first week or two; she will have to hire a foreman while she fells timber for the first six months or so; in fact, the first two or three years while she is learning the business will be disagreeable, but she will enjoy it, because she will be able to vote, will be doing a man's work, and being quite a man! Here is the longed-for chance; who will take me up?"

THE DIFFERENCE.

Beauty lies within ourselves,
After all, they say.
And, be sure, the happy heart
Makes the happy day.

In a cool and shady garden
Phyllis sat. The roses' scent
Fanned a face whereon were written
Restlessness and discontent.
Lilies nodded, bluebells tinkled,
Birds sang sweetly in the trees;
Merry talk and joyous laughter
Sounded on the summer breeze.
"O," siged Phyllis, "I am stifling,"
And she raised her pretty head.
"I am sure 'tis going to shower—
What a horrid day!" she said.

In a warm and dusty city
Janey, pinched and wan and white,
Leaned against a heated building,
Longing for the cool of night.
Suddenly she spied a floweret,
Pale and slender, at her fet.
"O!" sehe cried, and stooped to pluck it;
Looking up in rapture sweet,
Through the crowded housetops, Janey
Caught a glimpse of blue o'erhead;
And she kissed the little posy—
"What a lovely day!" she said.

Beauty lies within ourselves,
After all, they say;
And the glad and happy heart
Makes the happy day.
—From St. Nicholas.

CARRIER-PIGEONS.

How the Messages Are Attached to the Swift Birds.

De Witt C. Lockwood writes for September St. Nicholas an article describing the mail service by carrier-pigeons established between Los Angeles and Santa Catalina, Cal. He says:

The message, when sent by the Catalina carriers, is always written on sheets of tissue paper four inches wide and ten inches long. Four of these slips will contain enough written matter to fill a column or more of an ordinary daily paper, by which it will be seen that the birds can carry a very

considerable amount of correspondence. It may be interesting to know that during the Franco-German war, when large numbers of carrier-pigeons were employed with great success, the messages were printed by microphotography on fine, waterproof films, by which method an almost incredible amount of correspondence could be forwarded by a single bird. According to a French newspaper, nearly two million dispatches were carried by pigeons during the siege. The birds were taken out of Paris in balloons.

There are various methods of attaching the message. After folding the written slips together lengthwise in the middle, then over and over three or four times, the whole may be rolled up tightly into a drum-shaped pellet, secure dwith a bit of twine, and then tied to the bird's leg, or else the narrow folded slips may be wound round and round the leg, exactly as you would apply a bandage to a sore finger. Sometimes the message is attached to the wing or tail feathers, or fastened about the body of the bird, but not always with the best results.

The well-known figure, on certain valentines, of a huge envelope with "Love to Thee" inscribed thereon, the whole tied about the neck of a dove with a yard or more, apparently, of pale blue ribbon, is undoubtedly responsible for the prevailing belief that this method is the one generally employed. It was no uncommon thing to have a man rush into the office with a yellow envelope, duly sealed and addressed, almost as large as the pigeon itself, expecting the bird to carry it (in his beak, probably) across the channel. After a few experiences of this kind, the boys were not at all surprised when somebody wanted to know if he could get a bird to take over an umbrella for him.

IOWA M. G. R.'S.

Report of Miss Carrie Kepner, of Independence.

Hypnotism; its uses and abuses.

Mizpah:—"Hypnotism is a science which is in an embryo condition. It is an animal magnetism that has produced effects which remain inexplicable to the present day.

I believe that everybody is not susceptible to hypnotism, and even there are but few persons, women chiefly, who can be thoroughly hypnotized.

Women should never allow themselves experimented upon, even for amusement, for, as the magnetizer succeeds in fascinating their will he becomes their complete master, and they his slave.

There may be grave danger in imprudently using this unknown weapon; for, as a celebrated physician has observed, it may prove of good use wielded by an honest man (used in place of opiates, etc.), but in the hands of a wicked one it is an instrument of torture."

MINNESOTA M. G. R.'S.

Report of Mr. Francis E. Atwood, of Simpson.

Subject.—"What constitutes true ladies and gentleman?"

The Minnesota M. G. R.'s met in a school house and by the light of a lantern the following papers were read:

Farmer Boy:—In my opinion a true lady is oblicing and courteous to all. She would follow the Bible principles of 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' and do good to them that despise you. A true lady would never draw a line of distinction between rich or poor, high or low or persons of any state of circumstances as long as they are possessed of morality and true worth.

Le Toile Du Nord:—A true gentleman would be honest, industrious and temperate, not alone in the use of intoxicating liquors, but in other things as well. He would be neat, orderly, thoughtful of the comfort and pleasure of others, and polite at home as well as abroad; and last but not least he would never use profane language.

The President was about to say he would consider it a mark of true gentleness to write to him more regularly on the subjects announced when he remembered it might be unreasonably to make such a remark, and hoping that each of the 16 Minnesota members

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

PROF. BOYESEN DEAD.

The Famous Norwegian Dies Suddenly in New York.

New York, Oct. 5.—Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, of Columbia college, the noted Norwegian author, died yesterday morning after an illness of two days. Prof. Boyesen was born in Norway in 1848, in Fredericksvaern. He graduated from the University of

HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN.

Christiana in 1868. When he came to this country in 1869, he went to Chicago, where he became editor of the Scandinavian paper Fremad. Five years after coming to America he published his first novel "Gunnar," which was an immediate success. In 1874, after two years of European travel, he took the professorship of German at Cornell. In 1881 he was appointed instructor in German at Columbia college, and in 1887 he was appointed to the Gebhard professorship of Germanic and literature. The chair of Germanic languages and literature was created for him in 1890. Among the writings of Prof. Boyesen were "The Story of Norway," "Lives of Goethe and Schiller," "Types of Two Hemispheres," "The Mammon of Unrighteousness," "Idka of the Hilltop," "Falconberg," "A Daughter of the Philistines," "Essays of German Literature," and "Queen Titania." He had a high reputation as a lecturer, as well as a novelist and essayist, and among his friends numbered such men as Victor Hugo and Tourgueneff. He leaves a widow and two children.

CRUISER BROOKLYN LAUNCHED.

One of the Most Powerful and Dangerous Warships Afloat.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn was launched into the waters of the Delaware at the Cramps ship yards at 1:08 this afternoon. Miss Ida May Schieren, daughter of the mayor of the city from which the mammoth vessel takes its name, broke a bottle of American champagne on the cruiser's bow, and said: "I christen thee Brooklyn."

On the christening stand was a distinguished party, the conspicuous figures of which were Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo and Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn. The others in the group were Postmaster General Wilson and Miss Wilson, Attorney General Harmon, with Mrs. and Miss Harmon, Rear Admiral Ramsey, Mrs. and Miss Ramsey, Capt. and Mrs. Sampson, QuartermasterGeneral Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Commodore Melville, Chief Naval Constructor Hichborne, with Mrs. and Miss Hichbone, Capt. R. D. Evans, Commodore and Mrs. McNair, Commodore and Mrs. Powell, Chief Clerk Micou and Mrs. Micou. This party left Washington at 7:50 this morning in a special train on the Pennsylvania.

The Brooklyn is regarded by experts as a marvel in the art of marine architecture. She is classed as a steel armored cruiser, having four eight-inch barbette turrets. Her cost, exclusive of armament, is $2,086,000

The ship's battery will consist of eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles of 35-caliber, twelve 5-inch breech-loading rifles of the rapid fire type, twelve six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and four machine guns. The 8-inch guns will be mounted in four barbette turrets, placed one forward and one aft on the center line and one on each side of her amidships. The guns on the turret on the center line are to have a train of 310 degrees; those in the side turrets can fire from right ahead to right astern, or train through an arc of 180 degrees each. The center of the side turrets will be distant from the center line of the vessel about twenty-three feet. The armor forming the barbette which will protect the carriage platform and turret machinery will be eight inches in thickness for a portion equivalent to the train of the guns for the respective turrets. The remaining portions may be reduced to four inches in thickness. Under the turrets will be placed three inch armor-supporting tubes, which will protect the ammunition hoists.

The armor for the turrets will be 5 1-2 inches in thickness. The guns will be so mounted that they can be supplied with ammunition and loaded at any position of the train.

Minneapolis, October 4.—The house of deputies spent practically all of yesterday afternoon on the revision of the constitution, and while very little headway was made, enough developed to show that the claim that the revision is not satisfactory, is well founded. On every important point taken up, the views of the revision commission were reversed.

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

Test Vote To-Day on Changing the Episcopal Church Name.

Minneapolis, Oct. 3.—The temper of the house of deputies of the Episcopal convention toward the proposition to change the name of the church, was incidentally shown by its action this morning on the invitation to the house of bishops to meet with deputies at noon to receive the visiting Canadian bishops.

The resolution of the invitation contained the words, "The American church."

A Virginia delegate moved to amend by the substitution of the words "Protestant Episcopal church of the United States," which is the legal title. This amendment was voted down by 82 ayes to 222 nays. The report of the commission on constitutional revision was taken up, Dean E. A. Hoffman, of New York, taking the floor in its defense. After some debate, in which ex-Senator Edmonds, of Vermont, was a participant, the report was referred to the committee of the whole by the close vote of 125 to 120.

VOTERS MUST READ AND WRITE,

Which May Bar Out South Carolina Negroes.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 2.—The report of the suffrage committee of the constitutional convention was made last night. It provides for the registration of qualified voters. The qualifications of electors given in the following section are regarded as practically disqualifying the majority of the negroes on account of the educational and property requirements:

"The person applying for registration must be able to read and write any section of this constitution, or must show that he owns and pays taxes on $300 worth of property in this state; it is provided that at the first registration under this constitution and up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in the constitution or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer shall be eligible to register and become electors. A separate record of every illiterate person thus registered sworn to by the registration officer shall be filed.

LILLIE BAYER TALKS.

Says She is There Through the Efforts of the Fair Heirs.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Lillie Bayer, one of the women who claims to be the lawful widow of the late Senator James G. Fair, is now a prisoner at San Quentin, where she will serve a term of ten years for embezzlement.

The life story of Lillie Bayer is a remarkable one in many respects. Soon after the death of Senator Fair she announced that she had married the millionaire in 1892, and that one son was the result of the union. She asserts positively that she has papers in her possession which will prove her claims, and says further that the Senator deeded to her a ranch in this state the revenues of which were devoted to the rearing and educating of the boy. Of the charge of embezzlement on which she was convicted, the woman claims that she has been grossly misrepresented, and attributes her present sad plight and the delay before being tried to the efforts of those who were anxious to have her out of the way.

"I am not insane," she said, "and when I say that I can prove my marriage to Senator Fair, I am not speaking for effect. My baby son is now being cared for by friends in the country. His whereabouts I have kept secret, fearing that an effort would be made to have him taken from me. Soon after I made it known that I had been married to Senator Fair, a representative of his son Charles made me an offer of $50,000 provided I would turn over all the papers in my possession, allow the boy to be adopted, and give the name of the magistrate who performed the marriage ceremony. All this I refused to accede to and told them that I would accept nothing except that which legally belonged to me."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Nominates George Fred. Williams Governor.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Massachusetts Democratic state convention met to-day in Mechanics' Hall. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Hon. John W. Corcoran, of the state committee. Josiah Quincy was the presiding officer. Hon. John E. Russell placed in nomination the name of George Fred Williams for the chief place on the ticket, and Mr. Williams received the vote of the convention.

So far as can be ascertained, the platform will make little of the tariff as an issue in the campaign. It will claim that the present state of business throughout the country is full justification for the Democratic tariff reform policy, and for the passage of the Wilson bill, though it fell short of the intention of its early framers. The A. P. A. may not be mentioned by name, but proscription will be denounced in the strongest terms.

The nominations are as follows:

For governor, George Fred Williams, of Dedham; for lieutenant governor, Hon. James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield; secretary of state, Hon. Edward J. Flynn, of Boston; treasurer and receiver general, Hon. Eben S. Stevens, of Dudley; attorney general, Henry F. Hurlbut, of Lynn; auditor, Alfred C. Whitney, of Boston.

COTTON MILL FIRE.

Property Valued at Over a Million Dollars Destroyed.

Warren, R. I., Oct. 4.—Fire swept away over a million dollars' worth of property in this city last night. Originating in one of the mills of the Warren Manufacturing Company it consumed three cotton mills, small sheds and freight cars, completely destroying all it touched.

Engines arrived from Bristol, Fall River and other apparatus from Providence, and then the water supply gave out. Then the flames destroyed two warehouses and $400,000 worth of cotton, a lumber yard and the homes of the mill hands. The total loss is $1,120,000.

The Warren Manufacturing Company was one of the largest cotton manufacturing corporations in the country.

The three mills destroyed were each 700 feet long, five stories in height and contained in all 87,000 spindles. Sixteen hundred operatives, comprising nearly all the working force of the town, were employed. Thus the principal means of support in the town is taken away, but as Warren is Mr. Waterman's home it is expected he will rebuild the plant.

The insurance on the whole of the company's property amounts to $1,050,000.

RICHES DROVE HER MAD.

Long Looked-for Inheritance Affected Mrs. Divine Queerly.

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 4.—When "Diamond Joe" Reynolds died in Arkansas last June he left no will. One sister, Mrs. David Divine, survived him, besides his wife. The latter is said to have settled with the sister for $75,000. Mrs. Divine, who lives at Hurleyville, Sullivan county, has become demented since this good fortune, fearing that she would lose her money again. She is now bordering between life and death, owing to three attempts to end her life. She attempted hanging from a bed-post, lowered a heavy window sash on her neck, and with an old penknife inflicted 20 cuts on her neck, wrists, legs and feet. She was discovered when she plunged the knife into her side over the heart, and attempted to drive it further with an iron stove lid.

FIND SHAFFER GUILTY.

Official of the K. of P. in Omaha Is Short $2,528.

Omaha, Oct. 2.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: "Several months ago the Omaha members of the Knights of Pythias made charges against Harry K. Shaffer, of Lincoln, grand keeper of records and seal, to the effect that he was short in his accounts to the grand lodge. Expert accountants were then put to work on the books. The report of the committee shows that Shaffer had collected $800 which he had no right to do and this was turned over by him, but in addition, the committee finds that he is short in his accounts, $2,528.

CIGARETTES ARE CHEAP.

Competition Places the Little Pests Within Reach of All.

Rochester, Oct. 2.—The war between the American Tobacco company, on one side, and the National Cigarette and Tobacco company on the other has reached Rochester, and the price of cigarettes yesterday took a great drop in consequence. The cigarettes that have been selling for some years at the rate of ten for five cents to the consumer were sold in most of the leading tobacco stores to-day at twenty for five cents, and it is understood it is the same all over the state.

ST. LOUIS SMASHING RECORDS.

Makes England Four Hours Better Than on Her Last Trip.

New York, Oct. 2.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which sailed from this port September 25 for Southampton, clearing Sandy Hook bar at 12:49 p. m. and passing Sandy Hook lightship about 20 minutes later, passed the Needles at 7:55 this morning, making time of her passage 6 days 13 hours and 28 minutes, being 4 hours and 38 minutes better time than her best previous eastward record of 6 days and 18 hours and 4 minutes in August last.

Kentucky Women Voters.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—The Commercial Gazette's Lexington special says: There was a separate registration of women here to vote for members of the board of education. Nineteen hundred and fifty-eight women registered. Of these 1,048 were colored and 910 were white. The white women did not begin registering until after they heard how numerously the colored women were putting down their names. The total registration in the city was larger than ever before.

Where John Brown Hung.

Charlestown, W. Va., Oct. 5.—The first hanging in this county since that of John Brown and his followers occurred yesterday on the same spot, when Andrew J. Scott was dropped into eternity for the murder of his wife last June

THE DURRANT CASE.

Will be Considered at the Durrant Trial To-Day.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—It is expected that the defence in the Durrant case will take up the matter of the handwriting on the wrapper in which Blanche Lamont's rings were sent to Mrs. Noble, as soon as the witnesses from Cooper medical college are disposed of. The examination of the remaining sixteen students will probably consume this morning's session of court, and then the evidence calcu-

REV. JOHN GEORGE GIBSON.

lated to cast suspicion upon Mr. Gibson will most likely be introduced by the defense. A subpoenae was issued yesterday for Dr. Gibson's appearance in court to-day, but up to a late hour last night he had not been served. He was expected to be on hand when he is wanted this noon.

List of Things the Defense Has Not Proved.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—If the manner in which the attorneys for the defense in the trial of Theodore Durrant are handling their case is any indication of the strength of their position, the prosecution believes the development of yesterday leave no doubt of the prisoner's conviction. To the surprise of everybody the defense yesterday afternoon began the calling of witnesses to show the previous good character of the young Sunday school superintendent. Fifteen witnesses were placed on the stand to show the previous good reputation of Durrant. The witnesses all regarded Durrant as a model young man. Not one-half ever heard of his doing anything wrong.

The cross-examination was brief, as the prosecution expects to have no difficulty in proving that Durrant's immorality was notorious, among the lower classes, with whom he often associated.

Summed up briefly, the result of the first ten days of testimony introduced by the defense is as follows:

Dr. Cheney failed to testify as Attorney Duprey said he would that Durrant was present at the lecture given on the afternoon Blanche Lamont was murdered. The prosecution established the fact that the roll call book in which Durrant was recorded as present at the lecture is unreliable, as another student is recorded present who testified that he was absent. To offset these two strong points gained by the prosecution, the defense has placed on the stand sixty-eight students who testified that they did not answer to Durrant's name at roll call on April 3. As next Monday is Labor day in California, court adjourned until Tuesday.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The Chronicle says: One of the greatest sensations in the Durrant case, and one that comes now as a climax with crushing weight upon the accused, has become the property of the prosecution. Theodore Durrant not only confessed to a classmate that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture, but he begged his friends to take his notes to his mother, Mrs. Durrant, that they might be copied.

"I have no notes of that lecture," the accused student said, "and I only need them to complete my alibi."

The student to whom Durrant made the fatal acknowledgment is his classmate and friend, Dr. Gilbert F. Graham.

NOW READY FOR GUESTS.

Atlanta's Big Show is Running in Full Swing.

Atlanta, Oct. 3.—The exposition is now in full swing, the exhibits are now in shape and the city has made the arrangements necessary for the comfort of visitors. Reports to the committee on public comfort show that the hotel rates range from $1.50 to $5 per day on the American plan, and from 75 cents to $5 per day on the European plan. Many private houses, however, are open to the public, and in the best parts of the city there are hundreds of rooms in private houses to be had for 75 cents a day, some of these houses being located on Peachtree st., the fashionable thoroughfare of Atlanta. Railroad facilities are adequate, and special rates are given to the exposition, while for such extras as shaving, the price nowhere exceeds 15 cents.

MISS VANDERBILT'S MARRIAGE

May be the Means of Reuniting Her Divorced Parents.

New York, October 3.—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who were recently divorced, may be re-married before the marriage of their daughter, Miss Consuelo, to the Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Vanderbilt heartily approves of the match his daughter is about to make, so that in that point he is in thorough accord with Mrs. Vanderbilt. His re-marriage with Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt would certainly be a welcome event in the circles of society, and would be heartily endorsed for many reasons, one of the strongest of which is that New York society is coming to feel that divorced persons are becoming altogether too numerous in the exclusive set for the general good and credit of the four hundred.

POPULISTIC WHISKERS WAVE

In a Demand for an Early National Convention.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 3.—The leading Populists of Kansas have started an agitation for an early national convention, and will urge Atlanta, Ga., as the place, and February 21 as the time, so that the nomination can be made February 22, Washington's birthday. Senator Peffer, Jerry Simpson, Chairman Breidenthal and others will urge this date and place on the national committeemen in the several states. This is done to force the free silver fight early, as they say both old parties are advocating a short campaign in order to sidetrack the financial issue.

MRS. FLAGLER'S CRIME.

She Will Face the Grand Jury This Session.

Washington, Oct. 3.—District Attorney Birney said yesterday that he would bring the case of Miss Flagler, who killed a negro boy named Green while he was stealing fruit from a tree before the grand jury now in session. Judge Cole, of the district supreme court, charged this grand jury to report on the condition of the government printing office and other federal buildings reported as dangerous to the safety of the employes.

CANNON KILLED HIM.

Singular Death of Judge Dilatush, of Lebanon, O.

Cincinnati, O., October 3.—Hon Walter S. Dilatush, judge of common pleas court, died yesterday afternoon at Lebanon, from abscess of the brain, caused by standing too near a large cannon during the Knights Templar conclave at Boston. At time of election he was the youngest judge in the state.

Parson Hinshaw a Murderer.

Indianapolis, Oct. 3.—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree and fix his punishment at imprisonment for life."

Such was the verdict returned at Danville yesterday by the 12 men who were sworn to try Rev. W. E. Hinshaw for the killing of his wife last February.

CRAZED WITH WHISKY.

Lieut. Pague Fired at Col. Crofton Three Times.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Col. R. E. A. Crofton, commander of the Fifteenth infantry at Fort Sheridan, narrowly escaped death at the hands of Lieut. S. S. Pague, of Co. F, Fifteenth Infantry, yesterday. The lieutenant fired three shots at the commander. One passed through a loose fold of his overcoat just over the right groin, the second and third passed close to the body. Lieut. Pague a few moments before had escaped from the hospital where he had been undergoing treatment for mental trouble, occasioned, it is said, by over indulgence in liquor. At the fort it was said that the lieutenant was not responsible for his act, and that his meeting with Col. Crofton was a chance one.

The shooting occasioned great excitement at the fort, both because of the universal good favor in which Lieut. Pague is held by his comrades, who regret exceedingly his mental trouble, and because it was the second time that an officer of the Fifteenth infantry, while suffering from dementia has attacked Col. Crofton.

Lieut. Pague some time ago spent several weeks at a liquor cure establishment. On his return it appeared that the treatment had been greatly beneficial to him. Of late he has acted strangely. Lieut. Pague is about 40 years old. He graduated from West Point about 1870 and has seen active service in the West. He is considered an able officer.

SMITH'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

His Exploring Party Last Heard of on December 14, 1894.

London, Oct. 4.—Considerable anxiety is beginning to be felt in scientific centers regarding Dr. Donaldson Smith's African expedition, news of which is long overdue. According to the latest advices, Dr. Smith had been stopped by the Abyssinian army, and it is feared that he had had to retrace his steps and go in a southwesterly direction. He may have got behind the district where the Britis are now fighting M. Baruk at Mweli, on the British East African coast, and have been caught by the natives. It is hoped, however, that when he heard of the fighting Dr. Smith made a detour in which case he would be free of from Lake Tanganyki or along the German or English lake routes.

Dr. Donaldson Smith, who is a resident of Philadelphia, started from England in the latter part of May, 1894, for the Somali coast with the object of reaching Lakes Rudolph and Stefanie from the northeast. The last advices received from him were dated December 14, 1894, at the Shileyli river, Arusa Gallas. They were written by himself in pencil while in the brush and were addressed to the Associated Press.

JAPAN'S NEW WAR-SHIPS.

American Contractors Return Home With the "Glad Hand."

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Irving M. Scott, president of the Union Iron works, is coming home on the China which is due here next week, but he is not bringing any contracts to build battleships for the Japanese government. On board the China is also General Williams, one of the agents of the Cramps, who was in Japan for the same purpose as Mr. Scott and whose mission met with the same result.

The Japanese government has not given any contracts for additions to its navy to American or other foreign ship-builders for the reason that until the imperial diet meets in November, the minister of marine will not know just what money will be at his service. Even after appropriations are made it is doubtful if any contracts will be made with American shipbuilders at least not for some time, the reason being that the people of Mikado's empire have become suddenly impressed with the idea that they can construct their own battleships and cruisers. This decision of course shuts out British and German shipbuilders as well from a slice of the Japanese maritime patronage.

IMPROMPTU TRILBY DANCE.

Tramps Captured Women and Made Them Dance Barefooted.

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 5.—Thursday night a party of Germans were returning from a picnic two miles from here when they were attacked by a large party of tramps. The women took refuge in the house of Mrs. Glesen,a widow living alone, and the men ran off to town in search of help.

The tramps surrounded the women in the house and forced them to strip off their shoes and stockings and dance. One of the tramps, an excellent musician, played an old-fashioned melodeon, while two others shot at the women's feet to make them step lively.

The women were forced to dance for more than half an hour until the sentinel, who was on the lookout for the return of the men, gave the alarm that they were coming, when the tramps fled.

As they rushed out of the house the tramps went through the kitchen and carried off all the food they could find including a sack of flour.

Two of the miscreants have been arrested, and a vigorous search is being made for the others.

SOCIETY OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Another of the Gang Arrested in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Additional developments came to light to-day in the gigantic counterfeiting conspiracy uncarthed by the United States secret service officials, tending to prove this to be one of the biggest and most far-reaching schemes known to recent times.

Jacob Zerkes was captured at his home in this city yesterday.

They constituted, he said, one powerful brotherhood, and when their numbers were not used referred to each other as "brother."

Greenberg said that the Philadelphia men sold him a die for $25 at his home in New York last May and urged him to go to Philadelphia with them and become one of the coiners. He refused, whereupon he was threatened with sudden death, and in mortal fear he joined their band.

ST. PAUL IS SPEEDY.

Made an Average Run Friday of 20:57 Knots.

Turks Head Inn Observatory, Rockport, Oct. 4.—The St. Paul crossed the line at Cape Porpoise at 11:02, having made 43.967 miles at the average speed of 19.68 knots an hour. The finish line was crossed at 1:21:12.

The average time on the run was 21.58 knots and of the whole cruise, 20:57 knots. The St. Paul's trip today will decide wether she is entitled to be classedas an auxiliary cruiser in case of war, and also if she is eligible for the trans-Atlantic mail service. To be successful, the ship must make 20 knots an hour over a course from Cape Ann eastward to Cape Porpoise and return, a total distance of 87.334 miles.

SALOON KEEPERS AGITATED.

Chief of Police in Manchester, N. H., Enforcing the Law.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 5.—There is consternation among the saloonkeepers of this city at the vigilance of the chief of police in prosecuting liquor cases. Twenty-four were arraigned yesterday and fined $100 and costs each, and 16 have been summoned for to-day. This, the chief of police declares, will complete the list of dealers in the city so that when the 16 cases have been passed upon every dealer in the city will have been fined for second offenses.

INDIANS IN A TEST.

Jackson Hole Trouble Will be Looked Into.

Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 4.—Indian Agent Teter, of the Fort Hall agency has arrived here bringing two Indian bucks who will be taken to Evanston, Wyo., and tried as a test case for the unlawful killing of game in the Jackson Hole country, which led to the killing of an Indian and pappoose by whites several weeks ago, and which was the foundation for the recent Indian scare.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

Delegates Appointed by Governors To Meet in Atlanta.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Farmers' National congress, being the first Pan-American agricultural parliament, will be held in Atlanta, Ga., October 10-16 next. The Farmers' National congress is composed of delegates

B. F. CLAYTON.
(President Farmers' National Congress.)

appointed by the governors of the various states and territories, each state being entitled to as many delegates as it has Congressmen and United States Senators.

At the last annual meeting thirty-six states were represented by delegates and the attendance ranged from 1,500 to 2,000. The president of the National Editorial association said of this assemblage that "it has been characterized by strong sense and the absence of charlatans and fellows with wheels in their heads. It was a much abler Congress than the one that recently adjourned at Washington."

A rich programme has been laid out, and among the topics that will be discussed are the following:

Conservatism of the farmer element.
Sunshine and shadow of farm life.
Farmers' wives, their needs and recreation.
Paying farms and happy homes.
Secretary of Agriculture criticised.
Agriculture and currency question.
Agriculture and education.
The new woman; the middleman; irrigation; weather and crops; artificial fertilizers; production and prices, etc.

A CORNER-STONE LAYING.

One Killed, and Ten Fatally and Ten More Seriously Injured.

Lorain, O., Oct. 7.—While a great crowd of people was assembled Sunday afternoon to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Mary's Catholic church, a temporary floor on which many of the people were standing, suddenly gave way, precipitating many men, women and children into the basement. One was killed outright, ten fatally injured, and between 30 and 40 others were badly hurt.

The scene that followed baffles description. Men forgot their gallantry, and fought like demons to get out of the crush, which they feared would be fatal, and it is said they did not listen to the appeals of the terror-stricken women and the wailings of children, who were pinioned to the earth in a death-like grasp, but, instead, clambered to safety over the shoulders and heads of the women and children, bruising them about.

It was a scene which will never be forgotten. Everybody rushed to the brink of the chasm to see if any of their relatives and friends were among those who would be crushed, and the result was that at least fifty more were pushed into the awful pen. Strong men wept at the sight, and ten or twelve women who were near the street fainted. It was a few minutes afterward that men with poles and ropes, and ladders began the work of rescuing the unfortunates, and that work occupied the next half hour.

The defective work of the contractor of the building is said to be the cause of the catastrophe, and last night there were many people inquiring for his whereabouts, and it is likely if he had been found he would have been severely dealt with. Immediately after the accident, which was said to be due to his carelessness, he disappeared and up to a late hour last night he had been seen by nobody.

The one person killed was little Mary Webber, three years old, who was crushed and suffocated.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Condemn Democratic Tariff Policy and Other Things.

Boston, Oct. 5.—When the Massachusetts Republican state convention had been called to order in Music Hall to-day and some routine business transacted, the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Curtis Guild, jr., as permanent president of the convention, and brought in a list of nearly two hundred vice presidents. In assuming the chair, Mr. Guild spoke at considerable length, touching upon both national and state issues. His speech was well received by the convention.

The platform condemns the Democratic tariff policy and says that the Republican party is not pledged to any schedules. It says that "if Republicans were liberal in appropriations, they furnished the revenue to meet them, and steadily reduced the public debt."

Hon. Roger Wolcott, of Boston, was nominated for lieutenant governor. William L. Olin was nominated for secretary of state. Result of governor's ballot yet unannounced.

The ballot for governor resulted as follows: Total, 1,782: Greenhalge, 1,363; Morse, 391; scattering, 8.

Elijah A. Morse moved Greenhalge's nomination be made unanimous. It was carried.

THE HARRISON MONUMENT.

Gen. Samuel F. Carey Selected as Orator at the Unveiling.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—Gen. Samuel F. Carey has been selected as orator at the unveiling of the Harrison monument in Garfield Park, in this city, next December. General Carey has served in Congress and state offices. He is the oldest resident of Cincinnati, and probably the only man in the city who voted for Gen. William Henry Harrison twice for President. Besides this the general was a warm personal friend of the hero of Tippecanoe, and stumped the country for him in both of his memorable presidential campaigns.

Ex-President Harrison, the grandson of Gen. William Henry Harrison, will be here to witness the affair.

LIBERTY BELL ON A TOUR.

Left Philadelphia Friday for the Atlanta Exposition.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The special train over the Pennsylvania railroad bearing the liberty bell and the official escort pulled out of Broad st. station at 8 o'clock this morning for Atlanta, where it is scheduled to arrive at 2 o'clock on October 8. En route the train will stop at various cities and towns in the South in order that citizens may be given an opportunity to see the bell. The train is made of five Pullmans, a combination and a flat car upon which the bell rests, and is in charge of Thomas Purdy, tourist agent of the Pennsylvania railroad.

WOMEN A. P. A.'S

Met and Elected Officers in Denver.

Denver, Oct. 4.—The National Woman's American Protective Association concluded its second annual convention in this city. The sessions were secret, but it is understood the principal business has been the adoption of amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

The new officers are: President, Mrs. Carrie G. Onstdyk, of Detroit, Mich.; secretary, Mrs. M. Belle Kempler, of Saginaw, Mich.; treasurer, Mrs Mary Davisson, of Bloomington, Ill.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston—Congress has approved the project of a railroad running from Lima to Pisco, traversing a rich and cultivated district. The construction of this railroad offers a grand opportunity for American capital.

San Antonio, Tex.—Dr. T. M. Fetterman, third national vice president of the T. P. A., died in this city aged 57 years.

FOREIGN.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Cuba Will Seek Recognition From Uncle Sam First.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 7.—Passengers arriving from Cuba last night report the landing on Thursday of an expedition in Bahia Honda, forty miles west of Havana, composed of 180 well armed men, supposed to be commanded by Collazo or Carillo. Martinez Campos reached Havana Thursday morning from Santa Clara. That night at 8 o'clock, insurgents under Gen. Sanchez entered the city of Santa Clara entering as far as Central Park, killing many Spanish soldiers, obtaining their arms, ammunition and provisions, and returned to the country. It was a most daring attack and caused great excitement. Campos on hearing of the bold stroke left Thursday at midnight for Santa Clara without giving audience to any one. His sudden departure from Havana created consternation there. Rail communication with Santa Clara is impossible. The insurgents have destroyed the track and the storm on Tuesday damaged all the bridges leading to Havana. Over 15,000 bales of tobacco are stored in Remedios and Santa Clara, but the insurgents prohibit their removal. From El Pueblo Oyo Colorado thirty leading men joined the insurgents after being enlisted and equipped as Spanish volunteers. They are going out Tuesday under Alfredo Mola. From Aquiz Thursday night forty-five men joined the insurgents. This is forty miles from Havana.

Turns to America First.

Boston, Oct. 7.—In view of the recent announcement of the organization of a provisional government in Cuba, Mr. J. V. Fuentes, president of the Cuban club of Boston, said: "The revolutionists have formed a government and are now perfecting it before sending out agents to the various countries to secure recognition.

"The first country that we shall apply to is the United States. We care more for recognition from this country than any other. Let the United States recognize us and in a month things in Cuba will undergo a change that will surprise the world. Politically we belong to Spain, but in every other way we belong to the United States. We are fighting for liberty and we will have it if we have to fight for years."

News From the Field.

Havana, Oct. 5.—A column of troops numbering 300 men commanded by Col. Segura, had a brush with the insurgents at Camp Arroyo Blanco. Two insurgents were killed, one of them being Major Gabino Vazquez, whose body has been identified.

Nine insurgent prisoners arrived there to-day from Camaguay. They were sent to the Fortress of Cubina. Among them was Jose Frado, editor of the El Cubano, a daily newspaper devoted to the insurgents.

In an ambuscade fight near Camujero, province of Puerto Principe, the insurgent leader, Paco Recio, was killed.

It is officially reported that in the engagement between the insurgents and Spanish troops at Las Varas, near Saneti Spiritus, the insurgents lost 40 killed and had 136 wounded. Among the latter was Serafin Sanches, who led the insurgents. Half a mile away from the scene of the fighting he was wounded by a Mauser rifle bullet.

Confirmation has been received of the death of Rafael Arc, who was wounded in an engagement with the troops about a month ago.

Spain Orders Ships to Cuba.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—The unarmored cruisers Alphonso XII. and Marquez Ensendana have been ordered to report at Cuba immediately. The Alphonso XII. is a steamship of 4,800 horse power, carrying six 16-centimeters guns, two 7-centimeters and ten smaller guns, and is protected with five torpedo tubes. The Marquez Ensenada is also a steel ship.

DEGRADATION OF THE VICEROY

Does Not Settle Matters Between England and China.

London, Oct. 2.—Sir Halliday McCartner, counsel for the Chinese legation here referring to the acceptance by China of the ultimatum of Great Britain has made a statement to the effect that the punishment of the viceroy of Szechuen for failing to protect the missionaries in his district was decided upon before the ultimatum was presented, and that the Chinese minister in London received notice of the issuing of the decree at 2 p. m. on Saturday.

It is understood in official circles here that the degradation of the viceroy of Szechuen by no means settles the matters in dispute between Great Britain and China. It is added that the action of China does not affect the possible claims for indemnities and the demands for reforms made by Great Britain.

Professor R. K. Douglass has written a letter to the Times in which he says that Viceroy Liu-Ting-Chang was degraded last November, and it is now thought the recent action of the Chinese government is nothing more than a trick to deceive Great Britain.

DEMAND BACKED BY CRUISERS.

United States Will Insist That Mandarins be Checked.

London, Oct. 8.—Dispatches received here from Shanghai say that Captains Halifax, of H. M. S. Undaunted, and Newell, of the U. S. cruiser Detroit, have been instructed to ask the viceroy to order the Mandarins who are said to be openly menacing with vengeance those Christians who gave information of the Ku Cheng outrage, to stop these obstructive tactics, and to allow the inquiry to proceed. It is believed that the refusal of Chan Chi Tung, viceroy of Nankin, to receive a visit from the British Admiral Buller is due to direct instructions from Pekin.

FAR FROM SETTLEMENT.

Trouble Between Peru and Bolivia Not Ended.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 8.—The controversy between Peru and Bolivia seems to be as far from settlement as ever. The truth regarding the muddle is the Peruvian government ignores what the representatives of its predecessor may have said to Bolivia, and its only instructions to the minister to Bolivia are to declare that Peru will never cede Tacua and Arica for a pecuniary consideration, or otherwise.

MAY MOVE CHINA'S CAPITAL.

Pekin Not Thought to be Secure Enough.

London, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has gone to Pekin at the special request of the dowager empress of China, with whom he has always had the most cordial relations. A grand scheme of administrative reorganization has been prepared between them, a prominent feature being the removal of the capital from Pekin to some more secure place in Central China.

ENGLAND WANTS TO KNOW

If China Fooled Her About the Degradation of the Viceroy.

London, Oct. 5.—The British minister at Pekin, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, has been instructed to ascertain whether the degradation of the viceroy of Szechuen was decided upon prior to the acceptance by China of the ultimatum of Great Britain, as stated by Sir Halliday McCartney, the counsellor of the Chinese embassy in this city.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS.

Soldiers Guard Every Threatened Point in the City.

Constantinople, October 3.—To add to the state of terror prevailing here, a third slight earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday. This, with the rioting and bloodshed, the imprisonment of about 500 Armenians, the killing of prisoners in cold blood, and the presence of troops under arms at all points, is well calculated to excite even the most phlegmatic Turk.

The rioting and bloodletting which began on Monday, as exclusively detailed in these dispatches, was renewed on Tuesday morning in spite of all the precautions taken by the authorities of this much disturbed city. On Tuesday the principal rioting was the work of the Softas. Mahammaden theological students, who chased and beat with bludgeons every Armenian they met. During Tuesday night, a mob of Softas and Turks attacked the house of a leading Armenian, Kasim Pasha, storming the building and threatening its destruction, and killing several persons who were unable to escape from it in time. This mob also sacked a cafe frequented by Armenians, and 20 of these unfortunate people, who were found there, were beaten to death with bludgeons. To the disgrace of the authorities, not a single policeman appeared on the scene and no attempt was made to save the lives of the Armenians.

BRINGING TURKEY TO TERMS.

Turks Have Accepted Plan for Reform in Armenia.

Constantinople, Oct. 6.—(via Sofia, Oct. 7.)—The representatives of the six powers have sent a collective note to the Turkish government calling attention to the inadequate measures taken by the police authorities to maintain public tranquility in Constantinople and its suburbs and demanding the prompt institution of a rigorous inquiry into the recent rioting, bloodshed and wholesale imprisonment of Armenians here. In addition, the powers demand the release of all prisoners who are innocent of wrongdoing and the cessation of arrests.

Said Pasha, the new Turkish minister for foreign affairs, has called at the different embassies, and has presented to the representatives of the powers a communication from the Turkish government, repeating the assurance that a plan for reform in Armenia has been accepted by the porte. It is not believed, however, that this will satisfy the powers. There have been no further excesses, however, although a feeling of great disquiet still prevails.

The Ambassadors Confer.

Constantinople, Oct. 5.—After the conference of the ambassadors yesterday energetic representations were made to the Turkish foreign minister complaining of the excesses committed as much by the police as by the Mussulman populace on the prisoners and wounded, on Monday and Tuesday many of whom were dispatched with bludgeons, while others were most cruelly maltreated. The representatives of the powers begged the foreign minister to take measures to prevent the foreign residents of Constantinople from suffering, and to restore order.

The United States minister, Mr. Alex. W. Terrell, also made representations to the Turkish government requesting that steps be taken to ensure the safety of the United States missionaries in the Koumkapon quarter.

PRINCE GEORGE, OF RUSSIA.

Heir Apparent to the Throne of the Czars Cannot Live.

London, October 7.—That Prince George of Russia, heir apparent to the throne of the Czar, will probably soon die, no longer admits of doubt. Prof. Leydon, his physician, has received information that he is too weak to

PRINCE GEORGE OF RUSSIA.

travel, which confirms the reports that have been current for some time of

WASHINGTON.

TARIFF LAW A FAILURE

Burning Question of the Hour for Every Patriotic American.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7.—A bulletin has been issued by the bureau of Statistics which shows that even in August, 1894, the excess of exports of merchandise over imports was $9,078,075, and that for the eight months ending August 31, 1894, the exports were in excess of the imports by $65,777,257. This was under the operation of the McKinley tariff law. Now, under the Wilson-Gorman-Brice tariff, the imports for August, 1895, exceeded the exports by $15,215,729, and for the first eight months of this year the exports were behind the imports $26,505,518.

For many years the balances of foreign trade have been immensely in favor of this country—on an average over one hundred million dollars a year; and these balances have enabled us to pay interest and some principal on our foreign debt without draining this country of gold.

Senator Allison's theory is that the tariff should not be touched by the Congress which meets in December, because any measure which the Republican House of Representatives would adopt would only be met by the veto of a Democratic President, and, therefore, any agitation of the subject would simply disturb business conditions.

While Senator Allison's theory may be a popular one, there is unquestionably a majority of the Republican members of the Congress which will meet in December who believe that there is only one way for them as Republicans and patriots and good business men to proceed to meet the deficiency, and that is by proposing special tariff bills intended to raise revenue if not incidentally protect American interests.

This is not more a partisan than a financial question. Even the patriotic Democrats in Congress and elsewhere are denouncing the Wilson-Gorman-Brice tariff law in unmeasured terms, on business grounds, because it is unquestionably the cause of the trade depression from which we have been suffering so many months.

If the Democratic administrationists are calculating upon the Republicans in this Congress meeting the deficiency by any increase of internal taxes they are doomed to the most abrupt disappointment. The Democrats will propose among other things to double the tax on beer. This measure will be pigeon-holed in the House committee on ways and means, and for its stead will be proposed by Republicans measures to raise revenue by impost duties, like a duty on our free wool. Republican leaders say that if the Democrats prefer to issue bonds rather than raise revenue on imports, simply because the latter will assist rather than retard American industries and operate against the interests of Great Britain, or to issue bonds simply because Republicans will not vacate their fundamental principles against heavy internal taxes in order that free trade may be established, very well and good; bonds may be issued ad libitum until the end of the present Democratic rule and the Republicans come into power on March 4, 1897. The Republicans will not adopt a Democratic revenue policy.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Was Increased During September $1,834,087.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Treasury Department yesterday shows the public debt on September 30, less cash in the Treasury to have been $941,689,636, an increase for the month of $1,834,087.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $747,360,820; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,685,660; debt bearing no interest, $777,418,519, making an aggregate of $1,526,434,999 exclusive of $360,927,695 in certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, $143,557,512; silver, $507,677,524; paper, $150,607,265; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $16,047,145, making a total of $827,889,408, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $642,484,045, leaving a net cash balance of $185,405,363.

The records of the Treasury Department show that on October 1, 1892, the public debt amounted to $961,518,164, with $121,895,918 net cash in the treasury. On October 1, 1895, the public debt had decreased to $941,386,775 with the net cash on hand reduced to $166,-875,633. On October 1, 1894, the public debt had been increased to $1,017,365,-276 and the net cash reduced to $113,-919,719. On October 1, 1895, the public debt had been further increased to $1,126,504,939, and the net cash in the treasury increased to $185,405,363. During the year ended October 1, 1893, the net increase in the public debt was therefore $19,888,856. For the year ended October 1, 1894, the net increase was $13,135,475. During the year ended October 1, 1896, the net increase was $42,448,019. During the last three years, therefore, the net increase in the debt has been $106,492,790, and during the same time the increase in the interest-bearing debt has been $162,329,650. Since June 30, 1892, the net expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts by $120,-151,467 as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 3, 1893, surplus of $2,341,674. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, deficit of $69,802,260; fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, deficit of $42,805,223; for the three months ended September 30, 1895, deficit of $9,884,-658.

CONGRESSMAN SPERRY SPEAKS.

Wool Interests Need Protection to Save Wool Manufacture.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Some Democrats who voted for the amended tariff bill, which Mr. Cleveland declined to sign, are expressing some dissatisfaction with the measure they helped to construct. One of these is ex-Congressman Sperry, of Connecticut. He was one of the few Democrats who voted against the Wilson bill when it first passed the House, and who was particularly active in working in the senate for concessions that made the bill less of a menace to the manufacturing interests of the country.

Sperry says that the woolen manufacturers of Connecticut are worried and apprehensive about the effect of the new woolen schedule upon their industry. The great activity of the woolen mills of England and the immense quantity of goods which they are shipping to America at low prices is interfering with the American woolen manufacturers, and Sperry says they think larger protection is required.

Sperry says that if the country is to have a lasting and substantial return of business activity, there must be some currency legislation that will prevent business from being unsettled by the periodical exportations of gold.

Death of Gen. Poe.

Washington, October 3.—The news of General Poe's death came to the war department to-day in a telegram from Detroit and caused profound regret, for he was generally regarded as the most distinguished engineer of his class in the army and his achievements in peace and war were extraordinary. A prominent officer in commenting on the news, said:

In no other country in the world could man have served so long and with distinction and remained a colonel; and as a matter of fact, while the deceased ranked as brevet colonel, conferred for gallantry, his actual rank was that of a second colonel on the list of engineers. He was considered one of the best engineers in the United States.

GEN. MILES APPOINTED.

Secretary of War Issued the Order on Wednesday.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Secretary Lamont issued an order this afternoon detailing General Miles to duty in Washington as general of the army, and General Ruger, now on special duty in Washington, to the command of the department of the East with headquarters in New York.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RECOMMENDS MANY THINGS.

Interesting Report of the Commissioner of General Land Office.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Hon. S. W. Lamoreaux, commissioner of the general land office, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, recommends that appropriations for the surveys of public lands should be made continuous instead of annual, as under the rules of the Treasury Department it has been found that where extensions have been made upon a contract the extension operates as a new contract and must be paid out of the appropriation for the year for which it was made.

The commissioner closes his report with the following recommendations:

A law to compel the attendance of witnesses at land offices in contest cases.

An appropriation of $50,000 annually for making examinations necessary for the establishment of forest reservations and for the protection of reservations already existing.

An appropriation for six attorneys to supervise and direct the proceedings of special agents operating in as many different districts to be designated.

Legislation for the protection and disposal of public timber.

Placing the surveying of public land surveys under the geological survey.

Legislation creating the office of surveyor general of Alaska.

An appropriation for 80 copyists to transcribe the press copy records of the land office into permanent records.

The establishment of a district land office for Alaska with a register and receiver, having the same duties as like officers in the other states and territories.

That appropriations for survey be made continuous.

Legislation for the appointment of a board of examinations of surveys instead of having examinations under the present system.

GERMANS BUY OUR LEATHER.

Native Alum Tanned Leather Has Had Its Day.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The German leathermakers have been obliged to turn to America to learn the latest developments in their trade in order to keep pace in the competition for business, and they are making strenuous efforts to discover the process of manufacture used in this country. United States Consul Merritt at Barmen shows this fact in a report to the State Department based on publication in the German trade papers. The Germans learned at the Chicago Exposition where the best and cheapest leather in the world could be had. German alum tanned leather has had its day, and the German shoemakers who three years ago would not look at American glazed kid are now importing it direct and are trying to discover the secrets of its production by sending experts to America and by trying to induce American workmen to come to Germany.

HORNBLOWER'S HOODOO.

Senator Hill Again Gets Between Him and His Prize.

Washington, Oct. 5.—There seems to be good reason to believe that the nomination of William R. Hornblower, of New York, to the supreme bench may not have the endorsement of Senator Hill after all. When it was announced some time ago that the President had decided to nominate Mr. Hornblower it was said that antagonism from Senator Hill was the only thing that would change the President's purpose. This opposition has transpired durng the senator's visit to Washington this week. The friends of Mr. Hornblower fear that unless Senator Hill again changes his mind before Congress convenes Mr. Hornblower's chances will be considerably imperiled.

AUSTRALIA OUR RIVAL

For Control of the European Cattle Markets.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A most formidable competitor of the United States for the control of the European cattle markets has arisen in Australia. In a special report to the state department, United States Consul Bell, at Sydney, says that New South Wales and Queensland, where the industry flourishes, have about ten times as much land fit for cattle feeding as the whole state of Iowa. While much of this land is so scantily supplied with natural water as to greatly limit live stock operations, the government has come to the rescue and by successful experiments in artesian well boring has vastly extended the possibilities of the industry.

TIES BOUND TIGHTER

By the Addition of August Pulido to the Venezuelan Legation.

Washington, Oct. 7.—August F. Zulido, son of the minister of foreign affairs of Venezuela, has been attached to the Venezuelan legation here. Dr. Pulido, sr., is in charge of Venezuela's interests in the boundary question now under negotiations between the United States and Great Britain. He is a veteran diplomat, having been Venezuelan minister to Washington when Daniel Webster was secretary of state. He was the commissioner who went to London and made the last request for arbitration. The assignment of Dr. Pulido's son to Washington brings the legation here in closer personal relation with the Venezuelan foreign office.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN MONEY.

If the Mexican Government Changes Its Tariff System.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The consul general of the United States at Mexico City has sent to the state department a detailed report upon the changes proposed to be made by the Mexican government in the tariff system of that country through bills now pending before Congress. The purpose is to abolish the system of interstate tariff duties known as the "Alcabala."

The consul general believes that if the proposed changes are agreed to our trade with Mexico will be greatly increased, for the old system has restricted American enterprise and repelled American capital.

ABUNDANCE OF GOLD.

Product This Year Shows a Vast Increase.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Treasury department has received information that the gold production of Siberia for the current calendar year will largely exceed that of last year. Information has also been received to the effect that the gold production of South Africa during August was the largest for any single month in its history. Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, is of the opinion, based upon unofficial data, that the gold product during 1895 will show an increase over last year of from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

CAPT. ARMES MUST ANSWER

To a Court Martial for His Conduct to Gen. Schofield.

Washington, Oct. 4.—It has been definitely decided by the War Department to appoint a court-martial to try Capt. G. A. Armes for his alleged offensive conduct toward Lieutenant General Schofield. Charges and specifications on which the trial will be based have been prepared by General Lieber, the judge advocate general of the army. Charge 1 is that of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The second charge is that of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

OLNEY'S ULTIMATUM.

England Will Now See That We Are Terribly in Earnest.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—Further information concerning the attitude of the administration on the Monroe doctrine is furnished to-day by Walter Wellman, in the Times-Herald, as follows:

The time has now come when Great Britain is not to be left in doubt concerning the earnestness of the United States. Your correspondent has information to-day of a trustworthy nature to the effect that the dispatch of Secretary Olney to Ambassador Bayard is even more positive and absolute than was set forth in last night's dispatch. With the United States it is now the Monroe doctrine or fight. It is too early to talk of war. No member of the Washington government believes war between this country and England is likely to grow out of this contention. Yet all admit that it is a possibility. What Great Britain will do is the uncertain quantity. As for the United States, our position is taken and cannot be retreated from.

President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have been careful to keep out of this momentous international issue any suspicion of private interests. The fact that an American syndicate is laying claim to a grant in the disputed territory has nothing whatever to do with the action of the state department. Your correspondent has authority for saying that the members of the Manoa syndicate have had no communication with the state department, and it is safe to say that the department will be very careful in dealing with them.

Private interests cut no figure at all, but it is the great principle at stake for which the administration is contending—the question whether the Monroe doctrine really means something or is a collection of words. International questions have sometimes become involved with private interests often to the detriment of the former. Syndicates and speculators will not be able to "work" the state department. A question of national policy—of national right, of national dignity—is involved.

It is sufficient to say that the situation at the present time is really grave and that very serious consequences may follow. Of one thing the public may feel assured. The administration is fully determined to deal with the subject boldly and patriotically, and to obey the spirit of the resolution adopted by the last Congress without fear of consequences. It is learned to-day that during the past summer, while Secretary Olney was supposed to be enjoying himself at Falmouth and the President to have been spending all his time in fishing and sailing, there were many conferences between Mr. Cleveland and the secretary of state on the question, and Mr. Olney was in constant communication with Mr. Bayard, advising him as to the exact course proposed to be pursued by the administration. Both Mr. Bayard and the British foreign office know what our policy is. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, is in ignorance of what is going on. As all the negotiations have been conducted directly through Mr. Bayard, it has not been thought necessary for Secretary Olney to advise either the minister from Venezuela or our minister in that country.

CUBA WILL APPEAL.

Reports of Battles That Are Colored to Suit Spain.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Gonzales De Quesada, secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party, with headquarters in New York, has been in Washington recently on private business.

Secretary Olney, nor were any steps taken toward securing the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Quesada had come on to attend the trial of the Cuban filibusters at Wilmington, and extended his trip to Washington to see friends.

The policy of the Cubans in seeking recognition of the United States has been outlined substantially as follows: No application will be made to the executive branch of the government until Congress assembles. It is the feeling that even if the executive authorities were disposed to recognize the Cubans, the action would involve such grave responsibility that the executive branch would desire to have the co-operation and support of the Congress. Care will be taken, also, to see that there is uniformity in the steps proposed to Congress. In this way the mistakes made at the time of the last Cuban uprising will be avoided. At that time there were no less than forty different Cuban resolutions referred to the house committee on foreign affairs, proposing recognition, arbitration and many other plans, all intended to favor Cuba. In the end this diversity of proposals prevented an agreement on any one course.

In connection with the probable presentation of the subject to Congress and then executive branch an interesting precedent has been found in the archives of the state department. It involves the recognition by President Monroe, of the South and Central American republics, when they broke away from Spain. The Spanish minister at Washington made the most urgent protest, to which John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, replied, stating the policy of this government in giving recognition. The proposition then advanced by Spain and the rebiles made by the United States are said to be exactly parallel, in the statements of facts, to the status of the Cuban affair to-day.

Havana, Oct. 8.—An insurgent band numbering 60 men appeared yesterday at Guira Melena. Thirty of them were shortly afterwards captured by the guards.

Muria Melela is on the road leading to Havana and only about 45 kilometers from this city. The government has opened a credit with the sum of $5,000 for the relief of sufferers in the inundated district of Vuelta Abajo. A popular subscription for the same purpose was also opened, Captain General De Campos heading the list with the sum of $1,000, and is brother-in-law, General Arderius, the commander of the forces here, following with a subscription of $250,000. The Marquis Pinal De Aro subscribed $5,000. In all the sum of $20,000 has been forwarded to the relief fund.

All employes of the government will give one day's pay towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation.

According to an official statement the insurgents at Lajae have mutilated two peaceable citizens.

A detachment of troops commanded by Major Arminan in a skirmish with the insurgents at Bicuines killed two of the enemy.

An official dispatch from Margarita, province of Santa Clara, announces the capture of an insurgent spy and a sentinel of the enemy named Emileo Lena. Both were immediately tried by courtmartial.

Seven insurgents, it is announced, have been captured by the civil guards near Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara. The prisoners are all colored men and were found in possession of dynamite cartridges.

WANTED TO BE GROVER'S BOY.

Crank Appears at the White House and is Arrested.

Washington, Oct. 8.—After a long period of freedom from such inflictions another crank turned up at the White House to-day in the person of one Owen Jones, hailing from New York state. He had previously addressed a threatening letter to the house, so the officers were on the watch for him. This morning he turned up and in an incoherent and rambling fashion that plainly showed a disordered mind announced he had come for employment as the President's boy. He was promptly removed to the nearest police station, and it is probable that he will be examined as to his mental condition and placed in safety.

GEN. MAHONE DEAD.

Something About His Picturesque Personality—A Pathetic End.

Washington, Oct 8.—General Mahone died at 1 o'clock this afternoon. This morning he was weaker than he has been at any time since stricken with paralysis. This weakness rapidly increased, until at 1 o'clock he peacefully yielded his life.

Gen. Mahone was born in Southampton county, Virginia, December 1, 1826. He graduated at the Virginia Military Institute in 1847, and until the beginning of the civil war was engaged in engineering and was the constructor of the Norfolk & Petersburg railway. He joined the confederate army in 1861, took part in the capture of the Norfolk navy

GEN. WILLIAM MAHONE.

yard in April of that year; raised and commanded the Sixth Virginia regiment; was engaged in most of the battles of the peninsular campaign, those on the Rappahannock and around Petersburg, where he won the sabriquet of "The Hero of the Crater." Throughout his career in the army he was noted as the fighting commander. He was commissioned brigadier general in March, 1864, and major general in August of the same year. He subsequently led a division in Ambrose P. Hill's corps and at Lee's surrender was at Bermuda Hundred.

At the close of the war he became president of the Norfolk & Tennessee railway. He also engaged in politics, and was the leader of the movement that elected Gilbert C. Walker governor of Virginia.

After failing to secure the nomination for that office in 1878, he organized and became the leader of the readjuster party. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1881 and served until 1887. Though elected as a readjuster, he voted with the Republicans, and by so doing gave them the control of the Senate.

While in the Senate a dramatic incident occurred in debate between Gen. Mahone and Senator Voorhees. The Senator from Indiana upbraided Gen. Mahone for acting with the Republicans, and when he had concluded his remarks Gen. Mahone said that denunciation of him must stop, and asked whether the Senator from Indiana adopted the phrase "Renegade Democrat," which he used in his speech. Senator Voorhees replied that he endorsed every sentiment and word he had uttered.

Senator Mahone finally said: "That is an assertion that no brave or honorable man would make. I denounce it as such. Let him take that and wear it."

The incident, one of the most notable of the session, then ended. Since then Mahone left Congress he has been a familiar figure before the senate during the last session of Congress he spent considerable time between the Senate and House looking after a bill under consideration for the purpose of buying certain property from him for a site for a new government printing office.

If Gen. Mahone made no deep or lasting impression upon American political affairs he did not fail to affect the imagination of all who observed his career or were brought into contact with him.

Who can forget the dapper figure, the exquisite whiteness of the dainty hands, the singularly small and slender feet bound in the tiniest of boots, the lace at the wrists, the flowing cambric ruffles at the throat? The face and head of an erl-konig given up by some Thuringian forest for the occasion; the figure and nervousness of a woman; the dress of a planter of the '50s—some dueling, lovemaking, fire-eating squire, up from Dinwiddie county to see James Buchanan sworn President and make his compliment to Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter.

Pertinations, bitter, but personally lovable and courteous after the manner of days when the pistol was loaded at the muzzle, was as conspicuous as if endowed with the thews of a giant. He feared no man; he feared nothing, physical or moral.

Passing away, he will endure in the romance of politics, a picturesque, quaint and baffling figure.

CHICAGO SUNDAYS DRY.

Mayor Swift Will be Pressed to Enforce an Old Law.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—The prospects are said to be bright for this city to become a "dry" Sunday, as New York is represented to be at the present time. There has been for years a state law prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor on Sundays, but it has never been enforced.

Mayor Swift is reported to have said that it could not be enforced, and that the police had enough to do without attempting such a thing. But there are others who think that it can be enforced, and who have been encouraged by the success of Chief Roosevelt, of New York, to make the trial here. The initiatory steps towards compelling Mayor Swift to enforce the law were taken yesterday, and it is probable will be completed to-day, by the Sunday Observance league. It is the purpose of this organization to begin mandamus proceedings to compel the mayor to enforce the law.

This is something new in law practice, but there are a number of well known lawyers here who assert that it can be done. There is no doubt that it will be tried.

SMALL CATCH OF SEALS.

Total This Season Will Only Reach 40,000 Skins.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived to-day after her summer's cruise in the Bering sea. The Rush cruised almost continuously about the eastern part of the sea, while the Commodore Perry, Thomas Corwin and the Grant went further west.

During the season there were 65 sealing schooners in Bering sea, and the cutters were kept busy overhauling them. The schooner F. B. Marvin and Beatrice, of Victoria; the Louis Olsen, of San Francisco, and the Shelby, of Puget Sound, were seized for violating the sealing law and sent home. All of them were charged with using firearms in capturing seals instead of spears as provided by the international agreement. The officers of the Rush say that the season's catch will be only about 40,000 skins, or 10,000 less than last year.

BISHOPS WIN OUT.

Measure to Place a Check on Them is Defeated.

Minneapolis, Oct. 8.—There was a sharp debate in the house of deputies yesterday morning over a proposition to put a check on the house of bishops by requiring that it should act on all matters of legislation coming from the house of deputies within three days or the same would go into effect without the bishops' sanction. The resolution was introduced the other day by Deputy Biddle, of Pennsylvania. Several amendments were proposed to it, and a sharp contest waged as to the privileges of the bishops and on the question as to whether they should be encouraged to sit with closed doors. Everything was voted down, including the Biddle amendment, and the bishops will be left without restraint.

G. A. R. APPOINTMENTS.

Burbank, of Chicago, is Made Quartermaster.

Indianapolis, Oct. 8.—Commander-in-Chief Walker, of the G. A. R., issued a geneal order yesterday appointing A. J. Burbank, of Chicago, quartermaster general; Wm. O. Olin, of Boston, inspector general, and Alfred Darte, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., judge advocate.

Mr. Burbank is ex-commander of George H. Thomas post, of Chicago, the largest post in the country. Mr. Olin is the present secretary of the state of Massachusetts. Mr. Darte is judge of the court at Wilkesbarre.

Radway's Ready Relief.

His life-long friend.

It is the only PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestion.

Internally a teaspoonful in water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists

RADWAY & CO., New York.

SCULPTOR STORY DEAD.

Short Sketch of an Interesting and Useful Life.

London, Oct. 8.—The Times announces that William Wetmore Storey, the American sculptor, died at Vambrosi at the residence of his daughter, the Marches Pruzzi.

William Wetmore Storey, artist, sculptor and poet, was born at Salem, Mass., February 12, 1819, and was the son of Joseph Storey, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and the famous commentator on the constitution. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838 and at its law department in 1840, where he studied under his father's direction. He was admitted to the bar and devoted his attention largely to the preparation of law reports and a treatise on con-

WILLIAM WETMORE STOREY.

tracts. At the same time he was a frequent contributor of both prose and verse to the Boston Miscellany and other periodicals. Mr. Storey was the poet of his class and in 1844 delivered the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard on "Nature and Art," which he indicated the tastes which were to govern his future life. His first volume of poems was published in 1847, and in 1856 he delivered a poem at the dedication of the statue of Beethoven at the Boston music hall. In 1848 his fondness for art led to his going to Italy, where he has ever since resided, devoting his attention chiefly to sculpture. His statue of his father in the chapel of Mount Auburn cemetery, of Edward Everett in the Boston public garden, busts of James Russell Lowell, Theodore Parker and Josiah Quincy, and the sitting statue of Chief Justice Marshall, in front of the west terrace of the capitol at Washington, are well known examples of his art, and he modeled a bronze statue of George Peabody which was erected in London in 1869 and a replica of which was presented in 1888 to the city of Baltimore, through the liberality of Robert Garrett. He was United States commissioner on fine arts to the World's Fair in Paris in 1870 and as received decorations from France and Italy. Mr. Storey held a professorship in the Academia Degli Arcadi Sa Cecilia, and has received then degree from the University of Bologna on its eight hundredth anniversary.

Among his other works are "Sappho," "Saul," "Delilah," "Helen," "Judith," "Jerusalem, in her Desolation,' 'and "Thetis and Achilles." His "Cleopatra" and "Semramis" are now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Mr. Storey was also an accomplished musician. Since his residence abroad he has published "Life and Letters of Joseph Storey," a volume of poems, and numerous books of poems, essays and other departments of literature.

A THIEVING CASHIER.

Confessed to Taking $16,000, but Is Now Dead Broke.

Baltimore, Oct. 7.—John Farden, alias J. Franklin, was arrested in Baltimore yesterday for stealing $16,000 from the office of the Adams Express company at Terre Haute, Ind. The arrest was brought about by Pinkerton Detective John R. Saville, who has been working on the case since the larceny occurred, September 6. The detective said Farden was employed as cashier of the express company, and that on the date named he put a package containing $16,000 in his pocket and disappeared.

Farden admitted to Marshal Frey that he had taken the money, and said he was willing to return to Terre Haute without the formality of requisition papers. Detective Saville will probably leave for the West with his prisoner to-day.

Farden stated to the authorities that he had spent every cent of his share of the $16,000 in fast living. He was without a cent. He asserts that he was cashier in the Adams Express office at Terre Haute, and for fourteen months had been putting up money for J. R. Barnett, ticket agent for the Vandalia road at that place, who, it was discovered, was short in his accounts. When the auditor of the company would visit the office to examine the agent's books Farden would temporarily place money he handled in the agent's drawer to balance the accounts. In September last he put in a package containing $16,000. The agent cut it open, and at the same time proposed that they divide the money and leave the state. The agent gave Farden $5,000 and retained the remaining $11,000 himself. That day Farden deserted his wife and children and left the city, going to New York, where he remained until he left for this city, arriving here last Friday.

Farden also said that the ticket agent in the case left Terre Haute on the same day he did. The former went South.

MONK RENOUNCES CATHOLICISM.

Don Manuel Ferrando Will Preach as a Presbyterian.

New York, Oct. 7.—Don Manuel Ferrando, of Castile, a member of one of the oldest Spanish families, and formerly a superior of the order of Capuchin monks, yesterday renounced the Roman Catholic church and accepted the Protestant faith. By this act he lost an important mission in his old church, and will be disowned by his family. He was formally received into the membership of the West End Presbyterian church at Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Fifth street, and will enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church having been enrolled as a student at the Union Theological seminary.

JOHN BULL'S GREEDY GRASP.

Ignored Venezuela's Offers to Arbitrate and Stole More.

London, Oct. 8.—The Venezuelan consul at Cardiff has written a letter to the press giving the history of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. He says Venezuela has repeatedly proposed to settle the matter by refrence, but that the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville and Lord Rosebery have persistently declined to do so. Since then, he adds, Venezuela has made repeated efforts towards arbitration; but, he claims, the British encroachments have steadily continued until they now extend far beyond the Schomberg line into the territory of Turuari.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Five Men, Badly Burned, Brought Out and There Are More.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—Shortly after 5 o'clock last evening a terrific explosion of gas occurred in the Dorrance mine, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company, which is situated in the northwestern part of the city. At 8 o'clock five men, all badly burned, had been brought to the surface.

Robert Blanchard, one of the five men rescued, gave his version of the explosion to a reporter, as he lay on a cot in the hospital.

Shortly before 5 o'clock the engineer corps decided to make a survey of a portion of the old abandoned workings known as the Baltimore section, one mile distant from the main opening of the mine. The party consisted of William Jones, William Cahill and Llewelyn Owens. Blanchard and Miller were left behind to finish some work that had been started in the morning.

About twelve minutes after the party had left Millard and Blanchard the explosion occurred. Both Miller and Blanchard were knocked down by its force. Flying timbers also struck Miller, breaking both his arms.

After being knocked down, Miller and Blanchard remembered nothing until they were revived at the hospital. When Blanchard was found he was being slowly roasted to death. The gas had set fire to his clothes and they had been almost burned off his body when the rescuers came upon him.

Miller, with his broken arms, could render him no assistance, and Blanchard was so pinned down by debris that he could not make use of his hands.

At 9 o'clock Moss, Lady and Murphy were brought to the surface. They, too, were badly burned and were taken to the hospital.

At midnight the rescuers had made very little headway in their efforts to reach the scene of the explosion. Fire damp made its appearance shortly after 8 o'clock and it was necessary to do considerable brattice work, which proceeded very slowly. There is a strong suspicion also that the explosion caused a heavy fall in the old workings and that this will further retard the work of the rescuers. Superintendent Chase thinks that the list of dead will not number more than seven or eight.

TALMAGE'S FAREWELL.

Four Thousand People Hear His "Goodbye! Goodbye! Goodbye!"

New York, Oct. 8.—Probably the most dramatic scene of the kind ever seen in a Brooklyn church occurred in the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church Sunday evening on the occasion of the farewell sermon of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

Fully 4,000 gathered inside the spacious edifice. There was a terrific jam before the service. The members were admitted through the rectory, and when the big doors were thrown open the spectators scrambled over one another to gain the best points of vantage to hear the sermon.

Dr. Talmage, concluding his sermon, said:

"Most of us meet for the last time in religious service. Many of us have been together in joy and sorrow, and the parting would be more than I could bear were it not for the consolation that we will meet each other in heaven.

"Though I go I shall come again. In God's care, only two or three miles away from here, I will come for the last slumber, though I come in silence, and a host of us will rise from the same place at the call of the trumpet that wakes the dead. Till then good-by! good-by! good-by!"

After Dr. Talmage had finished the entire congregation knelt and prayed for the speaker's welfare, and the farewell hymn was sung as Dr. Talmage walked down toward the chapel, with hundreds of well-wishers following.

TO ENFORCE OUR DEMANDS.

Uncle Sam Will Send a Warship to Chile.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The U. S. S. Marion has received orders to sail Thursday for Talcuquanna, Chile. It is believed that she is going to Chile to enforce several claims that the American consul at Talcuquanna recently made in behalf of citizens of the United States against theh Chilian government. An officer of the Marion said he believed the purpose was to make a display of force in order to hasten the settlement.

COMING ALONG NICELY.

Consuelo's Marriage to the Duke Will Occur Next Month.

New York, Oct. 8.—The World says: The wedding of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is announced for Thursday, November 14, at St. Thomas's church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third st. Many details have still to be perfected.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont returned to town from Tuxedo Park yesterday.

AFTER STEVE BRODIE.

Crank Who Tried to Shoot Him in Youngstown Follows Him.

Kansas City, Oct. 8.—Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, whose theatrical company is now playing at one of the local theaters, was warned to-day in a letter from Lamar, Mo., that a man named Uhle, who tried to shoot him in a Youngstown O., theater, about a year ago, had left Lamar yesterday afternoon with the avowed purpose of ending Brodie's life.

Uhle was formerly a member of the Salvation Army at Youngstown. The police are on the lookout for Uhle.

VOTED IN PEACE.

Connecticut in a Political Atmosphere of Rare Purity.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 8.—The town elections in Connecticut yesterday derived unusual interest from the first application of the new state law against corruption which compels candidates and chairmen to file with town clerks within ten days a sworn statement of expenses under penalty of a fine of $1,000. The law also prohibits bribing or influencing electors. A law for greater secrecy of the ballot also went into effect.

ILLINOIS' CORRUPT LEGISLATURE.

M. H. Gibson the Only One It Found Guilty of Bribe Taking.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 8.—The Sangamon county grand jury, after being in session five weeks, made their formal report yesterday, and were dismissed. As a result of the legislative bribery but one indictment was found and that was against Representative Milroy H. Gibson, of Chicago. The indictment charges Gilson with feloniously accepting of Secretary Bunn, of the Interstate Building and Loan Association, $395 as a bribe.

PLEAD FOR ARMENIA.

New York Episcopalians Memorialize the Convention.

New York, Oct. 8.—A meeting was held yesterday of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal church in this city at their church, the Rev. Dr. Satterlee in the chair.

They memorialized the general convention to urge our government to do all in its power to alleviate the sufferings of Armenia.

A Toy World's Fair.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—An informal exhibition of the miniature World's Fair was held last night at the works of the company. Only invited guests were present. The miniature is an exact reproduction of the World's Fair as it stood in Jackson Park and appears like the original viewed from a distance. It is the intention of the company which had it built to remove it at once to the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, where it will become one of the attractions to visitors.

Nebraska Methodists Admit Women.

Fremont, Neb., Oct. 4.—The North Nebraska Methodist conference by unanimous vote has re-enacted the Hamilton amendment and declared in favor of the admission of women to the national conference on an equal footing with men.

Monument to Catholic Soldiers.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 8.—The state G. A. R. has decided to raise a monument to the Catholic soldiers of the state who fell in the civil war.

Money, Crops, Trade.

IRON TRADE REVIEW.

Surface Indications an Index to Future Trade.

Cleveland, O., October 3.—The Iron Trade Review this week says: "The question of immediate moment to the iron trade is, to what extent surface indications are a real index of the course of the market in the next few weeks. Reports from all quarters concur in the statement that buying is lighter, but there is unanimity also in the view that an undertone of strength is present with the waiting. That the advance in rails has not decided the railroads on a course of waiting is evidenced by a 40,000 ton order from the Pennsylvania road at the new price, while indications appear of further requisitions by other lines, for 1895 delivery, the $28 basis at eastern mills being limited to shipments before January 1. It is the size of demand which has not yet appeared, but which there are reasons to believe will soon materialize, that puzzles the prophets. In bessemer pig iron, for example, there have been signs the present week that the sequel of the recent successful effort to break the market, through the stile at low prices of iron bought for western delivery, is at hand."

WOOL CROP DIMINISHED.

World Produces Less Now Than Last Year.

Washington, Oct. 2.—According to a report to the State department from United States Consul Bigelow, at Rouen, the world's production of wool has not increased during the past year but has actually diminished. The figures collected by the permanent custom house commissioners show that in 1892 the quantity of wood available for commerce was 1,012,000,000 kilogrames, as against 1,002,000,000 in 1894. In France the product has steadily diminished from 32,151,430 kilograms in 1892 to 29,775,216 in 1893. The quality of wool does not improve, and owing to the high price of meat, sheep are being raised for that purpose instead of for wool.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Oct. 8, 1895.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Oct. 8.	Oct. 1.
U. S. 4's (new), coupons	123	123½
U. S. 4's (new), regist'd	123	122½
U. S. 5's, coupons	116	115¾
U. S. 5's, registered	116	115¾
U. S. 4's, coupons	112	111¾
U. S. 4's, registered	111¾	112¾
U. S. 2's, registered	97	97
Pacific 6's of '95	100	100

Condition of the Grain Market at the Close To-Day.

This morning wheat opened higher and firm on higher cables and reports of threatened complications in Russia, but soon after the opening prices firmed and fell from opening figures. Afterward there were quick fluctuations within small limits and toward the close a report from Paris that there were two failures in the Kaffir trade caused a downward tendency. At the close prices were weak. Trade was fairly well extended.

Corn was taken to a fair limit. There was no feature in the market. Prices sympathized with wheat. At Chicago October opened at 29 5-8c, easied to 29 1-2c, rose to 29 3-4c, and closed at 29 5-8c; November opened at 29c and closed at 29¼c; opened at 29c and closed at 29 1-2c asked; December opened at 27 1-2c and closed at 27